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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

June 28, 1922

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Progressives Win Out in Fight for Crow's Nest Pass Agreement Rates on Grain—Wheat Board Bill Goes to Senate—By J. A. Stevenson

OTTAWA, Ont., June 23.—There will be no prorogation on Saturday as originally planned, but it is definitely in the air, and the sands of the first session of this parliament are likely to run out some time about the middle of next week. After a week of doubt and uncertainty and threats of a prolongation of the session till at least July 6, there is good ground tonight for the belief that the Progressive party will be able to go

home with a very substantial triumph to its credit at the expense of the C.P.R. and its allies in parliament. Unless some unexpected contingencies intervene, which is highly improbable, parliament will pass legislation restoring the grain rates of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, which will put from ten to 15 million dollars in the pockets of the western farmers. The C.N.P. agreement will be suspended for another year as far as other rates are concerned, and the Railway Commission will be asked to reduce them, but until today no such happy result seemed probable. When the decisive vote was taken in the transportation costs committee the Progressives received unexpected help from five Liberal members, and a report recommending the suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement for another year with authority for its further prolongation by order-in-council and a reference of the rate problem to the Railway Commission was only carried by the casting vote of the chairman, A. K. MacLean, whose attitude after his admirable low-tariff speech on the budget has been most disappointing. The vote stood 13 to 12, all the Tories voting with the Liberals who supported the C.P.R. claims.

The Progressives, however, let it be known that they intended to pursue a policy of deliberate blockade in respect to the legislation which will be necessary to implement the report, and the government obviously were reluctant to employ the weapons of all-night sittings and closure for an enterprise which is virtually the cancellation of a solemn contract by the C.P.R. So after a Liberal caucus today the compromise outlined above has been decided upon by the government, and as the Progressives suggested such terms in the committee they will accept it.

It is also stated on good authority here tonight that the C.P.R. will concede the western demand for the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain.

Wheat Board Bill

Apart from this the House has spent a very industrious week, sitting usually till after midnight, and has got through a large variety of business. A great deal of the legislation which it dealt with has consisted of amending bills designed to improve existing statutes, but the budget proposals have been passed through their committee stage, the Wheat Board legislation has been disposed of and sent to the Senate, and the treaties signed by Sir Robert Borden at the Washington conference have been ratified.

The Wheat Board measure encountered severe criticism from different quarters. Mr. Meighen contended that it was unworkable and that the bill as drafted did not even make common sense, while he advocated once more his pet scheme of a voluntary pool. Mr. McMaster, who has been often with the Progressives this session, found the bill utterly abhorrent to his principles and a vicious interference with the free flow of trade, warning the Progressives that by their insistence upon it they were weakening their position in the struggle against protection. A. K. MacLean was equally antagonistic to it and contended that it was grossly unfair to the grain trade. Some alterations were made in

the original structure of the bill. R. M. Johnson secured the insertion of an amendment which gave provinces operating the scheme power, subject to the approval of the federal government, to restrict the export of wheat from their boundaries, and a measure of protection was given to bona fide transactions entered into before the plan comes into operation. Mr. Crerar and other Progressives defended the bill on the ground that the board would regulate the outflow of wheat, prevent the usual autumnal glut of the market and help to stabilize prices. It has been suggested that the Senate may kill the bill, but such a course on their part is doubtful.

"Protection Personified"

The budget resolutions and their discussion in committee produced a series of brisk discussions and strenuous criticisms from Progressive members, which on numerous occasions culminated in amendments seeking the reductions of duties. Members like Messrs. Brown, Evans, Spencer, Good, Brethen and Jelliff were very active in demonstrating the iniquities of different tariff schedules which the government was only pretending to reduce, and they made special fights over the duties on farm implements, blankets and woolen goods. But Mr. Fielding was adamant, even Mr. Good's remark that he was more solicitous for the manufacturers than the poor, shivering people, failing to move him, and while he could depend upon the solid support of his party, he was also always able to rally the Tories to defeat the Progressives' amendments. After all his fine professions he completely capitulated to protectionist sentiment in the matter of the depreciated currency regulations and the special valuation clauses in regard to natural products, which were originally imposed for the benefit of the B.C. fruit growers. At first Mr. Fielding had proposed to repeal them, but instead most arbitrary authority is being given to the minister of customs to value imported natural products at virtually his own discretion. Mr. Meighen declared that the new regulations were "protection personified," and Mr. McMaster not only denounced it as a shameful violation of the Liberal platform's pledges but voted with the Progressives in a vain attempt to defeat it. Said Mr. McMaster, in a fiery speech, "We have to have a showdown in this country whether the Liberal party is to live up to its principles, or whether we are just a second-rate protectionist party, because for consistency in protection we will give the palm to the party led by my honorable friend, the leader of the opposition."

Supplementary Estimates

On Thursday, Mr. Motherwell added to his many amazing performances this session when on introducing the bill to extend permission for the sale of oleo till August 31, 1923, he frankly confessed his own disapproval of the bill, a fact which in normal governments, as Mr. Meighen pointed out, should have entailed his resignation. On Friday evening the supplementary estimates, which total \$13,298,015, were brought down; five and a half millions are required to provide for the civil service bonus and nearly another two millions for unemployment relief, but there are numerous quite indefensible items in connection with the Victoria drydock and the hungry harbors of Quebec and the maritime provinces.

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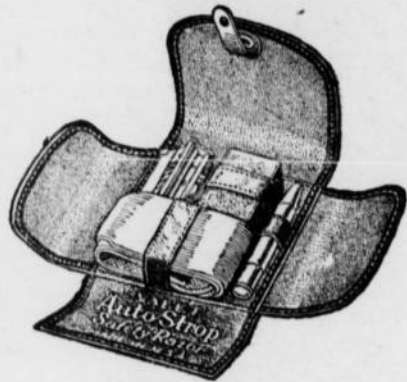
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Tiresome and Tireless Tires

The Way to More Tire Mileage and Reduced Tire Cost—

By S. J. Smith

NOT so very long ago the farmer measured the speed and duration of his journeys by the power of his horse. A trip to town was an event, and the mail could only be called for at infrequent intervals. Today he has in his car the power of many horses and can speed into town or down the road 10 or 15 miles to a neighbor, in the time taken to smoke one pipeful of tobacco.

The power of his horse was not available if its hoofs were injured or diseased, and he cannot get satisfactory service from his car if its points of contact with the road—the tires—are not kept ready for service all the time.

It is safe to say that any standard make of tire is as nearly perfect as human skill can make it when it leaves the factory. The wide variance in mileages given by tires from the same factory led to the subject of tire care receiving much attention from the manufacturers.

Many devices, of varying utility, are offered car owners for overcoming the alleged shortcomings of his tires. Some of these are helpful and others are of questionable value or quite worthless.

It is generally conceded that a well built tire, composed of an outer casing and an inner tube, supported by just plain ordinary air at the right pressure will give better results than a tire using a substitute for air.

Anyone who has stepped on a deflated tire and noticed the flattening will realize that without air there is very little weight carrying strength in the tire. A tire is actually an air container. The tube should be judged by its ability to hold air rather than by its thickness or weight. The casing acts as a protective cover to the tube, and the rubber tread prevents slipping of the wheels and thus enables the whole power of the engine to be converted into tractive force. Nonskid tires should be used on all four wheels.

Pressure and Tire Life

The relation of load to air pressure is a subject that does not receive the attention that its effect on tire performance demands, with the result that tires are often overloaded, or, what amounts to the same thing, underinflated. A tire pressure gauge should be applied to the tires quite frequently, and a pressure maintained to support the maximum load likely to be imposed on the tires.

It is hardly necessary to state that reckless driving will have a disastrous effect on the tires, and on the road as well, not to mention the occupants of the car. Driving in ruts will wear away the side walls of tires very rapidly; it also deepens the ruts. Car owners should drive clear of the ruts

when possible. This would not only save the tires but would tend to level up the road and eliminate existing ruts. To obtain the resiliency that is expected from a pneumatic tire the side walls cannot be made heavy, like the tread, to resist road wear from ruts.

As tires approach their ultimate mileage they naturally lose some of their original strength. This may be restored by cementing a reliner into the casing. Any car owner can do this himself by following the instructions given by the manufacturer of the reliner. Some repairmen use parts of old tires for reliners. As the tires have been worn out in service the canvas cannot possibly have the same strength as a reliner, made for the purpose, of fabric equal in strength to that in a new tire.

A Stitch in Time

As an illustration of the economy to be effected by the use of reliners the experience of an official of our organization may be cited. He had a reliner cemented into a tire that was practically worn out, and received 4000 miles of service before the tire had to be discarded. Another tire had a small fabric break to which was applied an inside reinforcing patch, at a cost of 70 cents. This tire gave 1000 miles for the small cost of the repair.

The paint manufacturers tell us "Save the surface and you save all." This is true of tires, but instead of paint as a preservative the car owner is advised to use tire putty to fill any small cuts in the tread. This putty is easily applied and its use prevents water and road dirt penetrating to the cotton fabric of the tire.

Car owners living in cities were formerly the only people who had opportunities to secure tire inspections from experienced dealers and repair men, which enabled preventative measures to be applied to avoid premature tire failures. Now, however, retail tire distribution is established even in the smallest country centres, and farm residents can easily secure the detailed advice of a nearby service station on the ways to avoid troubles that arise from abuse or lack of knowledge. One firm alone has 4000 selected dealers established between Halifax and Victoria, whose principal reason for existence is the service they can render the tire user.

The real, tangible, money-saving service country car owners can now secure from these local service stations far offsets the appeal of the cheaply priced, inferior quality article sold by the distant mail order house—without service.

The advice of the nearest service station plus the use of reliners, tire

Continued on Page 13

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The Birthday Party

I had a birthday yesterday, the number I forget, but anyway 'twas big enough to make a fellow fret; for in the speed of recent years the birthdays come so fast, the next one's waiting at the gate when I dismiss the last. "By jove," I said, "my amber beard is cluttered up with grey; my bald spot spreads its coastline out a little every day! I feel a tiny pang of heaves, a smattering of gout—both faint reminders of the fact that I am wearing out! And now another working year throws up its hands and dies; great Caesar, how old Father Time steps on the gas and flies! The other day I was a kid and played with frogs and bats, and dug out hives of bumblebees and spotted civet cats! 'Twas just the other evening, too, when mother and my aunts were shedding tears because I'd donned my first long pair of pants! 'Twas just the other noon, it was, when I 'became a man,' told father how to run his farm, and courted Mary Ann!" While I was moaning in this way and growing sick and sad, Pauleeny, Pete and Mary Ann called, "Come to dinner, dad!" And there they sat, all grouped about a mammoth birthday cake—the biggest, best and fluffiest it's possible to make! And then from crannies all around and nooks of varied size, a hundred neighbors started up and yelled, "Surprise! Surprise!" O say, we had a bumper time; the party lasted late! I soon forgot how old I was, 'steen, ninety-six or eight! "I may not have so many hairs as I had once," I said, "but I am blessed with many friends and very far from dead!"

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 28, 1922

An Injurious Alliance

For many years earnest efforts have been made by thoughtful people in the prairie provinces to draw a line between provincial and federal politics to keep the two fields distinct, and to approach the public questions of each as the single aim of public welfare might demand. That attitude for very obvious reasons was necessary to get from Ottawa a square deal for these provinces, and following the critical time preceding the election of 1917, when partyism received its mortal wound, it was prevailing, and promised a salutary permanency.

The Liberal party of Manitoba, in convention assembled, on April 25 in Winnipeg, definitely and deliberately returned to the old order of political organization. It passed a resolution eulogizing Premier King, expressing confidence in his administration, and congratulated his government on its attitude with regard to the questions of provincial lands and natural resources and freight rates. In effect the Manitoba Liberal party linked itself up with the administration at Ottawa, and the party which gives its support. It brought the public questions of Manitoba within the purview of the federal Liberal party and practically committed the provincial Liberal party to dependency upon the federal Liberal party.

What this connection means can be best seen in the situation which the federal Liberal party is in today. It is dominated by the big interests of Montreal. On the tariff, on public ownership of railways, on taxation, on freight rates, on practically everything of supreme interest to these prairie provinces, the dominating voice in the councils of federal Liberalism is the voice of vested interest, big business and financial power. When the Manitoba Liberal party voted confidence in the administration of Premier King, it voted confidence in the interests which are the most violently opposed to giving a square deal to the West and it practically, for the sake of political support, committed itself to policies dictated by the moneyed interests of Montreal. That act alone of the Manitoba Liberal party should be enough to utterly condemn it in the eyes of the electorate.

The Irish Constitution

The constitution of the Irish Free State, promulgated last week, is a curious attempt to combine the principles of republicanism with those of a constitutional monarchy. While that attempt has led to provisions that might well give a constitutional lawyer some puzzling problems if he tries to find solid bottom in the constitution, it has also led to provisions that might equally well stagger those ardent imperialists who never tire of talking about the tried and tested principles of British constitutionalism.

In the first article the new constitution practically abolishes the British Empire; the Irish Free State is formally given a place of equality in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Theory of the British constitution, as apart from practice, receives a severe jolt in the provision that all the powers of government and all authority, legislative, executive and judicial are derived from the people although that provision is hard to reconcile with the provision with regard to the withholding of the royal assent from legislation passed by the Irish Parliament, and it is also to be noted that money cannot be appropriated by Parliament except on the recommendation of the Crown.

A further complication is introduced by the establishment of the Initiative and Referendum, a reform it will be remembered which

the Privy Council declared ultra vires the Legislature of Manitoba. If the people may demand legislation refused by the Parliament, if Parliament must enact into law a measure passed by a referendum and if the royal assent may be withheld from such legislation, where is the seat of sovereignty in the Irish Free State?

The constitution provides for two Houses, both elected by proportional representation, a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. Members of the latter are elected under a system which makes the State one electoral area. The executive authority is vested in the King with an Executive Council of 12 responsible to the Chamber, but only four of the 12 may be members of the Chamber, the other eight to be chosen from citizens eligible to the Chamber, but not members of Parliament. One of the four members is to be elected by the Chamber as President of the Council and he may choose his three colleagues from the Chamber; the other eight are to be nominated by a committee of the Chamber, and it is recommended that they be representatives of the State as a whole and not of parties or groups in the Chamber. Each minister is to be responsible to the Chamber for his department.

This provision is deserving of particular attention as it is a complete negation not only of established ideas of cabinet responsibility, but of the party system in the composition of cabinets. We have become so used to the idea of the collective responsibility of the cabinet that we forget that it is a comparatively recent innovation and in thus going back to individual responsibility the Irish Free State is making an experiment that will be worth watching. Moreover, the recommendation for ignoring party or group lines in the selection of the majority of the cabinet is entirely contrary to the existing method which we have been so often assured by stand-patters must be adhered to if the country is to be prevented from going to the dogs.

Proportional Representation, the Initiative and Referendum, elected Senators, individual responsibility of cabinet ministers, a non-party cabinet—these are all contained in the constitution of the Irish Free State, and they have all been condemned in this country as the freak notions of faddists and as contrary to the glorious principles of British government. In addition, the Irish constitution may be amended by the Irish people by a popular referendum; the Canadian people have no power to amend their constitution except by way of appeal to the British Government. Altogether we have something to learn from the constitution of the Irish Free State.

Forty Millions Lost

The Canadian Merchant Marine, the darling child of Hon. C. C. Ballantyne's business genius, is, financially speaking, high and dry on the rocks. It was launched as a scheme at a time when it seemed very necessary, but when the cost of building was sky-high, and construction was continued when it was no longer necessary, but when prices showed no sign of coming down. It cost \$191 a ton to build, and last week Hon. W. C. Kennedy tabled a report in the House of Commons in which the present value of the ships is estimated by the directors of the company at \$75 a ton, a depreciation of over \$44,000,000. A little over \$3,000,000 has already been set aside for depreciation, making the total loss about \$40,000,000. The operating deficit for 1921 was \$2,210,724; the total deficit accumulated as at December 31, 1921, amounted to \$9,116,114.

Forty millions, however, is an optimistic estimate of the depreciation. The \$75 per ton

allowed by the directors is present replacement value; it does not represent the actual market value of the ships. If the Government were to offer the ships for sale it is safe to say that they would not bring \$75 per ton; it is doubtful if they would bring \$50, for the simple reason that shipping is dull and Canadian replacement value is not world replacement value. The plain fact is that the total loss is nearer \$70,000,000 than \$40,000,000 but by writing the capitalization down by \$40,000,000 the directors will have a better chance of making a showing this year.

The directors recommend that 24 ships be sold and 37 retained in service, and that there be a remission of interest for five years unless the earnings be sufficient to meet the interest in addition to operating expenses and depreciation, but the report of the directors does not hold out much hope for the future. Mr. Ballantyne's experiment has become a heavy addition to the financial burden the country has to carry, and it cannot be excused on the ground of absolute necessity. The building could easily have been stopped after the armistice, but Mr. Ballantyne was obdurate; he had set his mind on a Canadian Merchant Marine and the country must now pay for it.

The Fight on Freight Rates

Last week the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railway representatives abandoned generalities and put before the parliamentary committee on transportation costs, a definite schedule of rate reductions. The reductions offered on grain are about 20 per cent on present rates; reductions are also offered on such commodities as coal, building material, brick, lime, cement and plaster, fertilizers (except chemical), iron ores, pig iron, billets, blooms and scrap iron. The reductions on these goods are 16.66 per cent west of the Great Lakes and 20 per cent east.

The rates offered on grain give the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rate from Portage la Prairie, but west of that point the rate is above the agreement rate. Following the offer of the railways, Hon. T. A. Crerar moved in the committee, that, provided the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain were established, assent be given to the suspension of the agreement for another year. That would in effect leave the fixing of all other rates to the Board of Railway Commissioners, while the rate on grain would be covered by statutory enactment.

Mr. Crerar's resolution was a real test of the sincerity of the railways in their promise to give something just as good as the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. It was also a test of the committee, and it is significant that the vote on the resolution was 12-12, the chairman giving a casting vote against the resolution. The vote shows how acute is the division of opinion in the committee, and the delay in presenting a report to the House is an indication of the strenuous nature of the fight that the Progressives and their supporters for a square deal to the West, are putting up. It goes without saying, that, if the committee recommend acceptance of the railway offer, and continued suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, the Progressives will maintain as vigorous a resistance as they did in committee.

There is this danger in the course taken by the committee. It does not appear that the reductions offered by the railways are to be incorporated in statute, in which case they would be left for review by the Board of Railway Commissioners, and there is no guarantee that the Board will not turn round and refuse to sanction the rates. The Board is not bound to sanction any rates proposed

by the railways. On the other hand the railways may have put forward the proposed reductions as a talking point, and if the Progressives fight hard enough there is just a chance that they might get the agreement rate on grain. At this time of writing (Saturday) the committee has not reported, but the belief is current at Ottawa that the government will yield to the demand of the Progressives for the C.N.P. agreement rates on grain and it is also stated that the C.P.R. will concede the agreement rates. If that prove true the Progressives are to be congratulated on achieving a triumph which in the benefits it will bring the West is a striking demonstration of the value of a western representation which puts public welfare above party interest.

Farmer Governments

A few weeks ago The Guide published a review of the proceedings and legislation of the Alberta Legislature; this week we give a similar review of the Ontario Legislature. These are both farmer governments, although Premier Drury does not enjoy the substantial majority that is behind Premier Greenfield. Both governments, however, started out amid doleful headshaking from wiseacres who couldn't see where the farmers could possibly handle the intricate affairs of government; both have had the pleasure of seeing criticism turn to approbation and misgivings to confidence. They have satisfied the reasonable public that there is nothing in the conduct of public affairs that is beyond the capacity of intelligent men and they have proved that among the farmers the capacity and the intelligence exist. Human beings are not infallible and all human institutions can only reflect the capacity of their members. If the farmers in politics make no more mistakes than their predecessors they will at least have shown that administrative qualities are not the exclusive possession of any particular class; if they do better they will have demonstrated

that the old political methods were not the best for securing the best administrators. The former administrations of Ontario and Alberta have in plain fact proved that among the farmers there is to be found the equal of any in administrative ability and the earnestness and desire to promote the public welfare of the two Legislatures is to be found incorporated in the work of those bodies. That work is of special significance to the electorate of Manitoba at the present time and political workers of the U.F.M. will find it useful to study carefully the records of the Drury and Greenfield governments.

The Dominance of Montreal

On June 10, Quebec Liberals gave a banquet in Montreal to Walter Mitchell, M.P. for St. Antoine, one of the electoral divisions of Montreal. The principal speakers at this banquet were, beside Mr. Mitchell, Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and what they had to say has an important and interesting bearing on the political situation.

Mr. Mitchell is making a name for himself as an opponent of the public ownership and operation of the national railways. He repeated his disbelief in the principle of nationalization, and although he stated that he had no plan to suggest as to means for getting rid of the heavy deficit on the national railways, except that it had to be got rid of somehow, he also stated that he had agreed to give public ownership a trial, but in the same spirit as a dutiful son accepts a cantankerous mother-in-law for the sake of getting something else that he wants.

Mr. Mitchell did not say what the "something else" was that he wanted, but Sir Lomer Gouin kindly supplied the missing word. According to the report of the Montreal Gazette, Sir Lomer said:

"... when I speak this evening and fete with you Mr. Mitchell on his past success and partic-

ularly on the great victory of St. Antoine, permit me to predict that the success of Mr. Mitchell at Quebec will be only the forerunner of the great successes he will obtain in his career in Ottawa, and that, perhaps, even before he, himself, thinks."

The "success" of Mr. Mitchell here referred to was achieved when he held the portfolio of provincial treasurer of Quebec. The success he is to achieve at Ottawa may perhaps be inferred from the statement of Hon. W. S. Fielding that next year another minister of finance would present the budget to the House of Commons. Evidently Sir Lomer Gouin has already picked the successor to Mr. Fielding. It is perhaps needless to say that Mr. Mitchell and Sir Lomer see eye to eye on other things besides the public ownership of railways, notably the tariff. Mr. Mitchell is all for protection.

Premier Taschereau's contribution to the Liberal feast of reason and flow of soul was not less significant in its way. For his part he said, "One Liberal party is sufficient for him. Liberal at Quebec and Liberal at Ottawa. He wanted the Liberals of Quebec to work with the Liberals of Ottawa." That is clear enough. Liberalism is to be one party in both provincial and federal fields and inferribly Liberalism in both fields will draw upon a common campaign fund.

The situation, then, is that Quebec Liberalism at Ottawa feels itself strong enough to assume the commanding hand. It promises favors to its leading lights in the shape of cabinet positions and it will have nothing to do with the separation of provincial from federal partyism. That is the condition it apparently forces upon the Liberal party and it accounts for the linking up of Manitoba Liberalism with Ottawa Liberalism by Premier Norris. The headquarters of Liberalism are to be in Montreal and the policies of the party are to be laid down by the big interests of Montreal. We commend this situation with regard to the Liberal party to the thoughtful consideration of the Manitoba electorate.



Ottawa Answers an S.O.S.

The Ontario Legislature

In Face of Vigorous Opposition from Old Political Parties, Drury Government Puts Through Good Progressive Legislation---By F. M. Chapman

THE third session of the Ontario legislature, led by the Hon. E. C. Drury, has been marked by wordy opposition, long drawn out debates, and by die-hard old party turbulence. Yet out of it all there has emerged a variety of important, useful and far-reaching legislation, some even of a highly controversial nature, which stands as abundant justification of the good sense of a government by representatives of the people freed from the tyranny of party exigencies. Both of the old parties, believing that the government would be forced to the country in the autumn at the outside, desired to play the session for their best political advantage. The working out of these beliefs gave evidence at times of a close alliance between them. And thus every contentious measure and every possible trap for the Farmer-Labor coalition was sprung.

That such tactics or such manoeuvres had not the effect of diverting the administration from tackling and settling many important questions must be judged from the character of the legislation passed and from the new ground that has been broken in agriculture, in educational work, in highway construction, in radial railway building and hydro electric development, in temperance administration, in T. and N.O. railway extensions, in race track taxation, and in the vexed Lake of the Woods water control. At no time was there a close vote or the shadow of a crisis.

An Ambitious Marketing Scheme

Co-operation as applied to the handling of all products of the farm, has been the guiding principle underlying the new legislation advanced in the direct interests of agriculture. Hon. Manning W. Doherty, minister of agriculture, who has now a wide reputation as a progressive minister, has been most persistent in advancing co-operative ideas. Thoroughly imbued with the necessity of grading and improving the quality of farm products in order to prevent any unjust discrimination in the British and other markets, and to ensure a larger return to the farmers, he has outlined a most ambitious scheme to embrace the whole of Ontario in a series of marketing associations. He took his models from California and Denmark examples. He brought Aaron Sapiro, the noted lawyer of the California producers, to address the principal centres in the early part of the year, and he has followed up that lead by touring the province in June with the same speaker. But now he has something definite to work upon, for the legislature passed his Co-operative Dairy Products bill, which incorporates his ideas as far as dairy products go.

To Control Dairy Products

This bill provides for the formation of a province-wide handling company with wide powers of regulation and control of the butter and cheese output. It provides for the marketing of the goods only. By its provisions the elected directors are to acquire gradual control of all the dairy products in the province and to study, create and assure markets not only locally but overseas as well. They will have power to determine the manufacture, the grading, the package used and the warehousing of the product. Producers must agree to place their whole output under their control. Contracts will be ironclad in this regard. The board will set about the business in the best possible manner in transportation matters and in the gathering of market data. In fact, they intend to make Ontario cheese and butter world famous.

Hon. Mr. Doherty claims that the scheme will net the Ontario farmers \$1,000,000 extra in the first year alone. He foresees an oncoming prosperity under these schemes, for the Ontario farmers, similar to the countryside development in the Golden State.

Other Producers Aligning

But Ontario produces other than dairy products. Already the Niagara

fruit growers have been working on a similar proposition and they are extending their operations. Their success last year was marvellous. The Ontario Spy is unexcelled in the world of apples and the proper packing and grading will yet prove this to the world. Tobacco growers are also being organized. Ontario produces the Burley leaf to perfection, but finds her markets often closed. Bean-growers are few but their plans are being laid also. Even in fish is co-operation coming to the rescue.

Hog raisers in Ontario have been realizing that they have to fight for their industry in the markets of Great Britain against the uniformly graded Wiltshire sides from Denmark, and \$5,000 was laid aside in the estimates this year to preach the doctrine of uniform grading and of paying a 10 per cent. bonus to those farmers who raise the bacon type of pig. In this plan the Dominion government and the packers are all co-operating.

Other Farm Matters

Rural Credits Acts, as passed a year ago, were amended to extend the short-term loans from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and the long-term loans from unencumbered farms to those wishing to remove small mortgages as well, the board to use their discretion in this matter, judging where the cases demand it, in the interests of greater production.

Minor acts of special interest to agriculture were the Boiler Inspection amendment, which frees steam boilers under 25 horse power from factory and field inspection. The farmers felt that they were being over-inspected. The Community Halls Act allows the purchase of athletic grounds and the building of halls outside the municipality if a more desirable place lies adjacent. Threshermen have had a special insurance company incorporated for them.

Capitalizes Motor Revenues

Hon. Frank C. Biggs, as minister of highways, came into the forefront of the discussions this year, largely because of his heavy highway program and for the plan to capitalize the motor revenues up to \$2,000,000 to obtain loans to complete the 1,800 miles of provincial highways during the next three years. The motor revenues are now around \$3,000,000 and this is growing.

It is true that considerable criticism has been made against these expenditures by some farmers, but they have been even more enthusiastically defended by others. Some have endeavored to show that the United Farmers' platform called for less leading and through highways and more for the farmers' local roads, but it is hard to say where the one begins and the other ends. The present method, Mr. Biggs contends, is in direct line with farmer policies, as giving the farmer in every county better roads, aiding the county roads, assisting the township roads and giving the

farmers easy access to a leading provincial hard-surfaced highway that ensures rapid delivery of farm products. In fact the opposition is becoming singularly scarce inasmuch as the people are seeing where their money is going and that the administration of it has been exceedingly free from scandal of any kind. The blunt honesty and the thorough knowledge possessed by the minister is carrying confidence in the majority of cases. Westerners who have vivid recollections of the mud of Ontario roads will be surprised at the improvement wrought in a few years.

Premier an Able Debater

Premier Drury has piloted through the ses-

sion many controversial bills. Never was a premier so assailed and seldom has Ontario had a leader who handled a variety of subjects from farms to judicial findings with a wider general knowledge and with greater skill. The new Radial Railway bill which scrapped the old Hydro-Electric Radial measure, has won the encomiums of even its opponents. The Lake of the Woods bill was most ably championed by the premier and carried without a division.

The Radial bill removes from the Hydro Electric Commission the right to initiate radial construction and places this responsibility on the local municipalities. The province withdraws its guarantees and provides that the bonds of the townships, with the bonds of the railway in question, shall be collateral security, without the ability of the railways to hypothecate them for deficits in operation. These have to be met annually by levies on the ratepayers.

The Lake of the Woods bill was severely criticized by the leaders of both old parties, Hon. Howard Ferguson for the Conservatives and Hartley Dewart for the Liberals, as well as by Peter Heenan, the member for Kenora. The bill comes into operation only on the repeal of the Dominion legislation of last year. It provides for a control board of four engineers, appointed jointly by Ontario and by the Dominion. They will regulate for a dependable flow, the waters of the Lake of the Woods, the English and the Winnipeg rivers.

Raney Holds His Own

Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C., as attorney-general, has been the most talked of and the best abused man in the legislature. The opposition have attacked him and bantered him on all occasions. Being the only lawyer on the government side, with nine on the opposition benches, he has had a tremendous amount of legal work on government measures to handle. The administration of the Ontario Temperance Act came under his department, and T. H. Lennox, the Conservative member for North York, made serious charges on the floor of the House that this department was employing thugs, criminals and jail birds to enforce the act. This charge resulted in the matter being

aired before the Public Accounts Committee for over six weeks with the attorney-general in constant attendance. But it fell flat, the minister coming out of it stronger than ever as having made an honest attempt to enforce a difficult act in a clean way. He succeeded in getting several amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act. One prevents the carrying of liquors on the highways, and another increases the penalties against officers who violate the act. A tax is imposed on bonded warehouses if the Dominion government should decide that they can be established in the province.

Taxing Race Track Winnings

The attorney-general also had to defend the new corporations tax of five per cent. on all winnings on the federally licensed race tracks in the province. By this act the Hon. Peter Smith, treasurer, estimates that he will get some \$2,500,000 into the treasury. The opposition opposed the measure as being ultra vires and also as undesirable. Upon the passing of the act the Race Tracks Association secured an injunction against the Crown and paid the moneys into court pending the decision. The attorney-general at once hurried a Declaratory Act through the House, overriding the injunction and establishing the theory that the Crown could not be restrained. Then another racing association turned its business over to an assignee and defied collection of the tax. Then another act was pushed through the House covering this legal tangle. A notable feature of the whole debate was the fact when half the lawyers in the House debated the constitutional points at issue. Hon. Mr. Drury wound it up with an argument, using, as he said, common sense with law, and his address was the equal of any, even from a legal standpoint.

Educational Matters Press

Many other interesting features marked the session, but space forbids a lengthy reference. The minister of education, Hon. R. H. Grant, had to deal with separate school grants and he amended the School Act to enable ministerial discretion in the distribution of the unearned grants to these schools. He has appointed a committee to enquire into the university situation during the recess. A conference of county representatives is called for the first week of July to deal with the question of secondary education. Consolidation of the rural schools is a live topic just now, and the work is being carried on by the trustee associations formed at local centres. The good work being done by the Monteith residence school in New Ontario, the deaf and dumb institute at Belleville, and the school for the blind at Brantford, was reported by Thos. Marshall, Liberal member for Lincoln, as chairman of the special Educational Committee which sat last year. He at the same time condemned the management of the industrial school at Mimico.

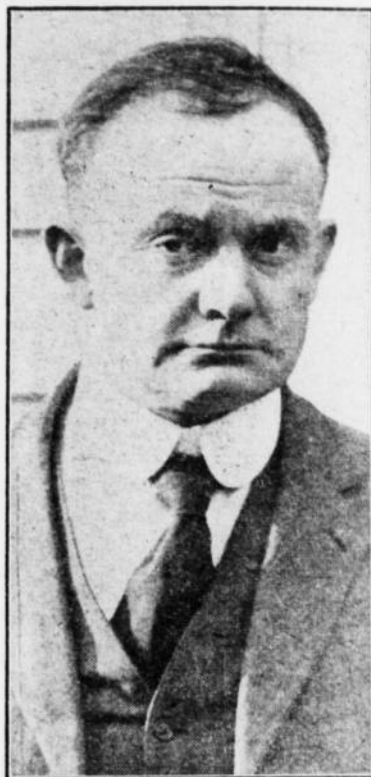
Settlements have been made by the lumber companies whose contracts have been investigated by the government during the past year, whereby the province secures a reimbursement of \$1,500,000. The Shevlin-Clarke Company were the largest contributors. The department of lands and forests is being reorganized under Hon. Beniah Bowman.

Last year a bonus was given to the primary transmission electric lines of the hydro, and this year an amendment provides that municipalities can build their lines and buy their power from any source they wish and receive the government aid. The government has in mind further increases in the bonus by allowing for the formation of co-operative associations along the lines of the rural telephone companies.

Committees to Sit in Recess

Several committees of the House are to sit during the recess. One deals with university affairs, another with all the laws relating to motor vehicle and highway traffic, still another with the question of water rights in the province.

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Hon. E. C. Drury
Premier of Ontario

News from the Organizations

A Big Local

The Rocanville local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, of which W. T. Fallis is secretary, is apparently in a very healthy condition. Mr. Fallis having just sent in fees to the amount of \$239 to cover that number of members, in addition to which the local has 12 life members of the association for whom no fees are payable to Central, making a total of 251 members for the present year.

In acknowledging the receipt of the fees due to the Central Association, the Organization Department says:

"May we say that we are very much pleased at the way in which you are maintaining your exceptionally large membership. We hope you will have your full representation at the coming convention in your town. Our Central secretary was just saying the other day that if there were no more than the members of your local present there would indeed be a good meeting. He is looking forward to a good time in his visit to your point."

Organizing Saskatchewan

As has already been announced, organization meetings are being arranged by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Central office, to be held in every provincial constituency during the summer months, for the purpose of effecting a more thorough organization of the whole province. Before this appears meetings will have been held at Wilcox, Piapot, Swift Current, Fillmore, Salteaux, Kennedy, Rocanville, Mossbank, Grenfell and Yorkton. In addition to these, arrangements have also been made for meetings at Qu'Appelle, Wynyard, Biggar, Rosetown and Saskatoon. The Qu'Appelle meeting will take place on Thursday, June 29, in the council chamber, town hall; the Wynyard meeting in the Grain Growers' hall on the same date; Biggar, in the town hall, Tuesday, July 4; Rosetown, in the Unique Theatre on Friday, July 7, and the Saskatoon meeting in the Saskatoon Labor Temple on Wednesday, July 5. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of delegates at each of these constituency meetings, as they are of the utmost importance to the progress of the association at the present time.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Under the method of organization proposed to be adopted at each meeting it is expected that it will be possible to cover the province for organization purposes much more thoroughly than has

been possible in the past, and that the result will be a very large increase in the membership of the association before next year's annual convention comes around.

The U.F.M. Candidates

An Impressive List—Every Farming Constituency Represented—Nine with Legislative Experience

Active in Local Affairs

H. P. Nicholson will be the central figure in a hotly-contested, four-cornered campaign in Dauphin. He is one of the ten Englishmen nominated by the U.F.M., having been born in Carlisle, Manitoba has claimed him since 1889 and the U.F.M. for 18 years. He is a farmer and auctioneer with a wide experience in local affairs. He was a member of the first Dauphin council; was for eight years in succession chairman of the Dauphin school board; is a director of a Rural Credit Society, and assistant district director of the provincial U.F.M.

The Doyen of the Party

D. S. McLeod, reeve of Brenda, is the U.F.M. choice in Deloraine. He was born in Tamworth, Ont., in 1854, of U.E. Loyalist descent. He has had forty years' experience making a living from a farm in that section of Manitoba where conditions of late have been so precarious that farmers are obliged to be critical of unrestrained public expenditure. Mr. McLeod lives at Goodlands and has been in the U.F.M. 15 years.

Interested in Marketing

Somehow Keyes seems synonymous with co-operation, at least to livestock shippers, and Albert McGregor, one of its leading spirits, a director of the U.F.M. and candidate in the Gladstone constituency, is one of the best known

farmers in the stock yards on account of the splendid community effort which he represents. Born in Huron County, Ont., in 1870, he came to Manitoba 22 years ago, and was among the first members of the U.F.M. He is also an officer of the Rural Credits Society in his district.

The First Nominee

Charles Cannon, the first of the U.F.M. candidates nominated, first saw the light of day at Southport, Lancashire, England, in 1866. Came to Manitoba in 1885. Now farming at Belmont. Fifteen years a U.F.M. man. Has been reeve of Strathcona municipality for eight years; is trustee of the provincial sanatorium at Ninette; president of Belmont Co-operative Creamery and president of the local Co-operative Society. The U.F.M. of Mountain have been fortunate in their choice of a candidate to contest the constituency against Speaker Baird.

Irishman and Returned Soldier

Destiny seems to have picked out a stormy career for Richard Thomas McDonald, U.F.M. candidate in Ste. Rose du Lac. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, June 2, a day on which the inhabitants polish their shillelahs for the celebration of the King's birthday on the morrow. He served overseas with the Flying Corps, another place noted for narrow squeaks. In 1912 he elected

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Craigmyle U.F.A. Convention

The third convention of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association was held in Delia on June 7. Seventy-six duly accredited delegates were present, as well as a number of fraternal delegates and many visitors.

P. W. Bilwiler, who was unanimously chosen chairman, opened the convention with an address, in the course of which he pointed out the responsibility of the association to their elected representatives. The association must keep in closest touch with them, and must act as the connecting link between the individuals in the organization and their law-makers.

Among the resolutions which were passed was one expressing confidence in the U.F.A. members of parliament the Canadian Council of Agriculture and President H. W. Wood, and endorsing their efforts towards the establishment of a Wheat Board, the reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and redistribution.

Other resolutions dealt with the sale of fabrics, education, child welfare, medical fees, chiropractors, the liquor question and the coal miners' strike.

Interesting Addresses

W. A. Hiatt, of Rockyford, gave an instructive address on the financial question, in which he showed how usury has been condemned by many authorities from ancient times.

G. A. Forster, M.L.A., gave a summary of the work accomplished by the last session of the legislature. He also spoke of the situation of the province in regard to the public debt. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Forster invited questions, and several delegates took advantage of this privilege.

Mr. Lees brought fraternal greetings from the organized workers of Hanna, showing how both agricultural and industrial workers had been compelled to organize.

J. Lewis Smith, U.F.A. director, also gave a lucid and interesting address on organization work.

The next convention of the association will be held in Craigmyle on August 2, when it is hoped that E. J. Garland, M.P., will be present.



U.F.M. CANDIDATES AT WINNIPEG CONFERENCE

Top row, left to right—H. R. Richardson, Roblin; Wm. Clubb, Morris; R. H. Mooney, Virden; W. G. Rathwell, Glenwood; D. L. McLeod, Arthur; R. J. McDonald, St. Rose; A. R. Boivin, Iberville; John Muirhead, Harte; A. E. Kristjansson, St. George; I. Ingaldson, Gimli.
Centre row, left to right—G. L. Maron, Fairford; A. Prefontaine, Carillon; John Sweet, Morden; G. Compton, Manitou; Neil Cameron, Minnedosa; J. M. Allan, Lansdowne; W. J. Short, Birtle; D. S. McLeod, Deloraine; Albert McGregor, Gladstone; R. F. Curran, Emerson; P. A. Talbot, La Verandrye.
Front row, left to right—H. P. Nicholson, Dauphin; S. H. Summerscales, Kildonan-St. Andrews; Clifford Barclay, Springfield; T. Wolstenholme, Hamiota; Geo. Little, Beautiful Plains; J. A. Young, Cypress; Chas. Cannon, Mountain; Wm. Brown, Dufferin; N. V. Bachynsky, Fisher.
Absent—N. A. Hryhorczuk, Ethelbert; A. G. Berry, Gilbert Plains; Douglas Campbell, Lakeside; Wm. McKinnell, Rockwood; I. B. Griffiths, Russell; H. Connolly, St. Clements; F. W. Ransom, Turtle Mountain; A. E. Foster, Killarney; R. W. Emmond, Swan River.

The U.F.M. Candidates

Continued from Page 8

to tame a bush farm. His new effort will be to displace Joseph Hamelin, the sitting member. It is significant that he has always "come through" in the past. Incidentally, he is secretary-treasurer of the Rural Credit Society in Magnet, his home town, and has been a member of the U.F.M. since his demobilization. Mr. McDonald is 34 years old.

The U.F.M. Vice-President

W. G. Rathwell, vice-president of the U.F.M., will campaign for his organization in Glenwood, the constituency in which he was born and spent his 35 years. While Hayfield is the place of his nativity, he is now farming near Beresford. He graduated in Arts from Brandon College in 1915, and since that time has been an active U.F.M. supporter. Although he is contesting a constituency in which during the last election only four votes separated the winner from the loser, Mr. Rathwell will make a strong appeal to the younger electors who have seriously studied provincial questions and are ready to throw overboard meaningless party ties.

Will Get Big Labor Vote

Clifford Barelay, Springfield's U.F.M. candidate, was born in Chesterfield, England, in 1876, but insists that next to Canada, Scotland has strongest claim on him. Mr. Barelay began his career as an engineer, came to Manitoba in 1910, and held an important position during the construction of the Transcona shops of the C.N.R. He gave up this work to farm at Tyndall, but his knowledge of and sympathy with the problems of the urban wage-earner is now standing him in good stead in the constituency in which the Transcona shops are located.

A French-Canadian Leader

Lack of parliamentary experience is supposed to have been a good argument against the election of farmers' parties in past contests. Reason or no reason, it cannot be levelled at Albert Prefontaine, U.F.M. nominee in Carillon. Beginning as a reeve thirty years ago, he has been in public office almost continually since. First entered legislature in 1903. Re-elected in 1907 and 1910; defeated by small majority in 1914; re-elected in 1915, and served as leader of the Conservative opposition. Born in Kefton, Quebec, 1861; came to Manitoba, 1880. Farmer and storekeeper, St. Pierre.

Morris Chooses Native Son

W. R. Clubb, who contested Morris successfully in 1920, is expected to repeat the performance this year. In spite of the lack of opportunity afforded to members of a disorganized opposition throughout the aimless wanderings of the last parliament, Mr. Clubb's services mark him as a man who will be an asset to the farmers' party should they be entrusted to the reins of government. He has spent his whole 37 years on the banks of the Red River, has been a U.F.M. member since that organization was founded, and was a student in the first class at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Emerson's Candidate

Like the neighboring constituency of Morris, Emerson is one of the three which has chosen U.F.M. candidates born within the bounds of the riding. Mr. Curran is now farming at Dominion City, has been in the U.F.M. 15 years; for three years chairman of local consolidated school board; first president Dominion City Community Club; president Dominion City U.F.M. local. He is 39 years of age.

In Birthplace of U.F.M.

Virden U.F.M. has chosen R. H. Mooney, a farmer of Woodnorth, as its standard bearer during the coming election. Mr. Mooney was born at Wingham, Ontario, in 1873, but exercised early discretion by migrating to Manitoba in the following year and residing there ever since. He has been a member of the Grain Growers' organization since its inception, and in Virden that means going back to page one of the record. Mr. Mooney has been a coun-

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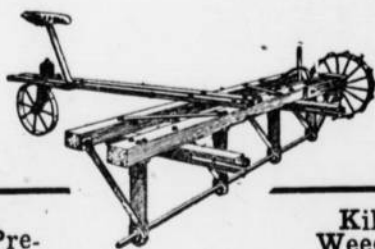
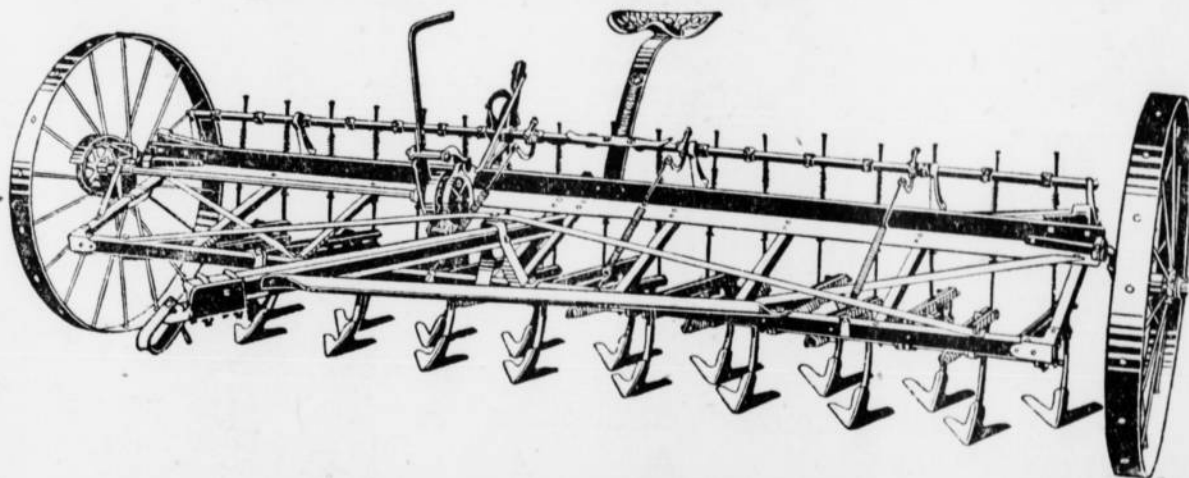
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clitor in Pipestone municipality for the last ten years.

Lone American-born Candidate

Ingimar Ingaldson, the only American-born U.F.M. candidate, missed being a Canadian by birth by only a few miles, as he began life in Pembina County, North Dakota. He came to Manitoba in 1901, and began his connection with the U.F.M. when reciprocity was the issue. Mr. Ingaldson has all the earmarks which have made his Scandinavian countrymen leaders in agricultural organization. Although only 34 years old, he has filled the following positions with credit: Five years municipal treasurer; manager North Star Creamery; sec.-treas. Arborg Farmer's Co-operative Association Ltd.; sec.-treas. Arborg local U.F.M.; sec.-treas. Ardal school. He has also taken a course at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

An Independent Thinker

N. V. Bachynsky, who is to contest Fisher for the U.F.M., was born in Eastern Galicia, September 16, 1887, and came to Manitoba in 1906. He is now engaged as court interpreter and resides in Winnipeg.

Hamiota Chooses Tried Old-timer

Hamiota will be represented in the next House by Thos. Wolstenholme, say the U.F.M. workers in that constituency. This candidate was born in Manchester, England, in 1870. Came to Canada in 1889 and settled near the town now known as Pettapiece, where he has farmed ever since. He has been in the U.F.M. ten years; was for five years a councillor and for the last four years has been reeve of Saskatchewan municipality; five years director of Moline Co-operative Society; 25 years trustee and finally chairman of Saskatchewan School District.

Seventeen Years a Reeve

If it is true that provincial affairs are simply municipal affairs on a large scale, Neil Cameron, choice of the U.F.M. in Minnedosa, is well qualified for a seat in the House by long service in local government. Mr. Cameron was born in Grey County, Ontario, in 1864, and came to Manitoba at the age of ten years. He owns a good section farm at Basswood and besides that conducts extensive grazing and cattle-trading operations. He has been a member of the U.F.M. for 20 years.

Known to Shorthorn Breeders

W. J. Short, U.F.M. candidate in Birtle, is best known where good Shorthorn cattle are appreciated. Born in Elora, Ontario, which perhaps explains his Shorthorn proclivities, he came to Manitoba in 1888 and is now farming at Shoal Lake. He has been a member of the U.F.M. since its commencement, and has been a reeve and president of the local agricultural society.

Another Journalist on Slate

Ten years' editorship of the Northwestern has given G. L. Maron, U.F.M. candidate in Fairford, a wide acquaintance with public questions. He was born in 1869, like many of his constituents, in Germany. He has lived in Canada 31 years, the last 12 of that time in Manitoba. Mr. Maron resides at 354 Aikins Street, Winnipeg.

Opposes Premier

J. M. Allan, U.F.M. candidate in Lansdown, was born in 1868 near Falkirk, Scotland. He settled in the Brandon district in 1889, where he has resided since that time. He has been connected with the farmers' movement since its inception. Was president of the Forrest local for six years, and president of the Brandon district U.F.M. for the past five years. Served on council of rural municipality of Elton for six years; sec.-treas. since 1915. Trustee and sec.-treas. for local school for 18 years, which position was resigned upon accession to post of municipality secretary.

Will Go Over Top Again

If Major H. R. Richardson had never done anything to earn prominence, he would at least go down on record as the opponent of F. Y. Newton, the Roblin government supporter who resigned his seat consequent to the report of the Patterson Commission enquiry into corruption practiced at the 1915 election,

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Has the greatest grain-saving features ever built in a grain separator.

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Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.

Battle Creek, Michigan

but who depends on the public's short memory in his fresh appeal for the suffrages of Roblin constituency. But the major has something of a war record about which he is very modest. He was born in England in 1879 and came to Manitoba in 1898. He is farming near Roblin.

Historic Seat Safe for Farmers

S. H. Summerscales, U.F.M. nominee in Kildonan-St. Andrews, was born in Keighley, England, and came to Manitoba in 1893. His present occupation is that of municipal sec.-treas., with residence in Selkirk. Mr. Summerscales is confident of winning out against the sitting member, who represents the Labor party, and a fusion candidate backed by both the old parties.

After Minister's Seat

D. L. McLeod, a farmer of Broomhill, running against the present minister of agriculture, was only ten votes behind when the ballots were counted in 1920. And that was without the endorsement of the U.F.M., to which he has belonged for four years. Mr. McLeod's committee feel that the endorsement ought to make up that shortage and then some. The candidate was born in Glen Huron, Simeoe County, Ont., in 1875. He came to Manitoba in 1902. He is at present reeve of Albert municipality.

One of Ontario's Dozen

Ontario has contributed a dozen candidates to the U.F.M. slate. John Sweet, nominee in Morden-Rhineland, was born in Exeter, in that province in 1861, coming to Manitoba in his 18th year. Now farming at Thornhill. Has been in the U.F.M. for ten years. Now reeve of Stanley municipality and chairman of the advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Passed Sentence on Government

P. A. Talbot, whose vote of no confidence, sustained by the House, brought about dissolution, is the U.F.M. candidate in La Verandrye. Mr. Talbot was born in St. Pierre, Montmagny, Quebec, in 1877, and came to Manitoba in 1900. He is a real estate and financial agent and resides in Winnipeg. He has had seven years' experience in the House, first as a Liberal, then as an Independent Farmer.

Due for Another Change

The old political parties in Cypress seem to have some trouble in making up their minds about candidates, but the U.F.M. is in no doubt about John A. Young, farmer, of Cypress River. Born in Oxford County, Ontario, in 1857, he has had 23 years of Manitoba. Has been a member of the U.F.M. since 1907. Since the days of George Steele, Cypress has changed members and parties at every election.

Sitting Member Gets Nomination

According to tradition at least one farmers' candidate should be recruited from the Christian ministry. The U.F.M. in St. George has selected a man who is equally versed in the gospel of faith and the gospel of farming. Rev. A. E. Kristjansson, of Lundar, was born in Iceland in 1877 and came to Manitoba in 1887. He was one of the Independent Farmers who carried their constituencies in the last provincial election.

A Leader Among New Canadians

The 1920 election brought Nicholas A. Hryhoreczuk into prominence as Independent Farmer member for Ethelbert. He is to contest the same riding in the coming election as U.F.M. candidate. Born in Eastern Galicia, of Ukrainian parents, in 1888 Mr. Hryhoreczuk came to Canada at the age of 11 years, and is a product of Canadian schools. He is an implement and lumber dealer in Ethelbert; director of the Ruthenian Farmers' Elevator, Winnipeg; was reeve of Ethelbert municipality 1917-19.

Norfolk's Candidate

John Muirhead, U.F.M. candidate in Norfolk, was born in Clinton, Huron County, Ontario, in 1877, and came to Manitoba in his infancy. He has been a farmer since barefoot days. Now located at Harte. Has been a member of the U.F.M. for seven years.

Popular Old-timer

George Little, of Neepawa, elected by acclamation in Beautiful Plains in 1920, has the endorsement of the U.F.M. for the coming campaign. Mr. Little was born in Brampton, Ontario, in 1858, and came to Manitoba in 1869. He has been a farmer all his life and a member of the U.F.M. for seven years. Before taking his seat in the House in 1920 he had six years' experience as reeve and councillor in his home municipality.

No Party Without a Welshman

Russell U.F.M. has brought out I. B. Griffiths, a Binscarth farmer, to contest the riding. Born in 1882 in Staffordshire, England. Educated at South Wales College. Mr. Griffiths came to Manitoba in 1903, and has been a member of the farmers' organization for the last 12 years. He has been a district director for the provincial U.F.M., and for ten years was president of the Binscarth Community Club.

Opposing R. G. Willis

The hopes of the U.F.M. in Turtle Mountain centre on F. W. Ransom, a farmer of Mountainside. Mr. Ransom was born in Bedford, England, in 1882, came to Ontario in 1897 and West in the following year. He was one of the charter members of his U.F.M. local when it was formed eight years ago. He has been district secretary of Souris U.F.M. for five years, president of

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Brenda and Winchester Trustees Associations for two years and actively interested in local school affairs.

Hoey's Political Counterpart

St. Clements is apparently so satisfied with their member at Ottawa, Mr. Hoey, that they have chosen his college chum, countryman, and lieutenant in the federal election, to contest the provincial seat. Mr. Connolly was born on a farm in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1890, and was brought up in an atmosphere of economic co-operation and political strife. He graduated from Queen's College, Belfast, with honors and a B.A. degree in 1911. Came to Manitoba the following year and joined the Methodist Church, Douglas, holding stations at Brandon, Douglas and Sturgeon Creek. Enlisted in the 101st Battalion; was transferred to the 11th Field Ambulance and with that unit saw most of the important engagements in which the 4th Division took part. Upon demobilization, Mr. Connolly took up school teaching with a degree of success known and appreciated in his own constituency.

Another District Director

George Compton, the farmers' choice in Manitou, is another of that vast army of voters who all their thinking days have been rather contemptuous of the basis of old party divisions, and to whom this election presents long-awaited opportunities. Claiming Wiltshire, England, as his birthplace, he came to Manitoba with his parents in 1878 at the age of four years. He is a farmer at Darlington. He has been a reeve of Pembina municipality and president of the Lisgar district U.F.M., to which he has belonged since its organization.

Seat Vacated by Minister

"Put me down as a farmer, 27 years old, born at Portage, never held any public office." That is the most that can be extracted from Douglas L. Campbell, of Flee Island, U.F.M. nominee in Lakeside. Although the junior of them all, Mr. Campbell's platform utterances have already won for him favorable editorial comment in the Winnipeg dailies.

Final Agreement Over Candidate

Dufferin, the base of a certain party leader's operations, has done seven years' penance by supporting a politician of the other stripe—speaking politically, Dufferin prefers to live in the future than in the past. The most hopeful figure in that future is Wm. Brown, nominee of the U.F.M., a farmer of thirty years' local standing. Mr. Brown first made himself heard in Ontario County 52 years ago. And his neighbors are still willing to listen to him, as they have chosen him for several public offices since he joined the U.F.M. back in the time when that organization began. He has been reeve in Roland and Councillor in Dufferin municipality.

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The Manitoba Campaign

The Manitoba campaign is going well. Practically all the rural constituencies have U.F.M. candidates in the field. A majority of them met in Winnipeg on June 15 for conference, and had a chance to get acquainted and to plan together as to the conduct of the campaign. The unity and optimism of the meeting were decidedly encouraging to every candidate in attendance.

An important feature of the meeting was the recognition and welcome extended to the Progressive movement in Winnipeg. It means the carrying into effect in a practical way of the old-time U.F.M. ideal of working toward the establishment of right relationship between urban and rural communities.

Premier Norris has lined himself up with a federal organization which is too strong for him. It gave peculiar character to his convention and will dominate the future of his following. Do we want it?

Why are the farmers in it? Because the province looks to them as the one hope of deliverance from the chaos which has prevailed for two years past. The province needs them. No other group can fill it.

Will the farmers be economical in administration? That is the question that many are asking and quite rightly. Well, they have had some lessons along that line during several past years, and are likely to know as much about economy as any other.

A second campaign pamphlet is being issued. Copies will be sent to candidates and campaign committees, who then may order such quantities as are needed at cost.

One of the fine features of our organization is the loyal support being given

to the candidates nominated, by the other men suggested as candidates. Personal loyalty to the choice of the convention is the rule. The farmers demonstrated last fall that they could stand together. This summer will confirm it.

The party press is knocking very bitterly. One attempt is along the old line of creating, if possible, suspicion of the U.F.M. officers and the provincial board. A common expression is "the clique that controls things." No one who knows the association knows any clique. Always "consider the source."

From now on the local association or some other effective group should be working in every local area winning support, commending the cause and the candidate, laying the foundations of victory. Get the necessary campaign funds in early. That means somebody locally being made responsible and undertaking it.

Count on victory, of course. There is only one sensible way to count on victory—that is to work every day till polling day. Votes won for your U.F.M. candidate will win the victory.

Another White Elephant

One of the newest additions to the public buildings of Manitoba, and one which for architectural beauty and expensiveness of construction is second only to the provincial parliament buildings, is the Manitoba School for the Deaf now nearing completion. The group of buildings comprising this establishment occupies grounds of 24 acres, which is part of what is known as the University site at Tuxedo, in the south-western suburbs of Winnipeg. The main building is in the form of a letter H, the central portion being 256 feet in length, and the two wings each



Eight Acres a Day

Bert Huffman, Langdon, Alta., says: "With this outfit, one skilful driver using only two lines for 16 horses drives with as much ease as though he were handling only four animals."

171 feet long. It is constructed of native grey stone, and is of English collegiate design with Tudor windows. The building has three stories and a basement, with a tower 60 feet high. It contains 16 classrooms, manual training rooms for both boys and girls, recreation rooms, six dormitories, a hospital, administrative offices and an auditorium seating 400 persons. A second building, 113 feet by 90, contains the power house, laundry, kitchen, dining-rooms, storerooms and living quarters for the staff. The classrooms are sufficient for the accommodation of 160 pupils, while the dormitories will accommodate 200. The dormitories are chiefly situated on the top floor, which is really an attic, and there has been some criticism of this arrangement in view of the fact that the pupils are all unable to hear, and in case of fire must all be roused individually and warned of the danger in sign language.

A Million-Dollar Plant

The cost of the buildings to date is \$941,228. The general contractors have been paid, with the exception of a small percentage which is to be held for three years, but the plumbing and electrical work has yet to be paid for, and there will be some additional expense to be met for furnishing when the present quarters at the Agricultural College, St. Vital, are vacated and the new buildings occupied. This will take place in September next, the school term extending from September to June. The total cost of the buildings and equipment, it is safe to say, will not fall far short of one million dollars, which for 160 pupils is \$6,245 per head.

Pupils from West

Beside providing education for deaf children of Manitoba, the school receives pupils from Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, by arrangement with the governments of those provinces. For the year ending June, 1921, the total number of pupils in attendance was 164, of whom 80 were from Manitoba, 44 from Saskatchewan, 36 from Alberta, and four from British Columbia. The provinces to the West pay for the maintenance of their pupils on a per capita basis, each province contributing its share of the annual expense of operation calculated on the number of pupils which it sends and the number of days they are in attendance. In addition the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia pay 15 per cent. of this sum in consideration of the province of Manitoba bearing the capital expenditure.

Cost of Operation

The public accounts of Manitoba show that in the year ending November 30, 1921, the cost of operating the school at the Manitoba Agricultural College was \$92,998.63, of which \$81,282 was provided by the Department of Education, and the balance, representing operation and maintenance of the building, by the Public Works Department. Against this expenditure the three western provinces contributed \$55,273 for the tuition and maintenance of their pupils. The expenses shown above, however, do not include interest on the capital expended, which for the future will approach \$60,000, the greater part of the money borrowed for the purpose of the new buildings having been raised by the sale of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest.

The lavish expenditure of public money on these buildings is typical of the extravagance which has marked the

administration of provincial affairs in Manitoba in recent years.

No one, of course, will deny that it is entirely right and proper that children who are afflicted with deafness, which in many cases is accompanied by lack of the power of speech, should be provided with facilities for the education necessary to make them self-supporting. These facilities, however, could unquestionably have been provided at far less cost, and when the financial conditions which the province and its people are facing at the present time are considered, it is no wonder that the taxpayers are crying out for economy. As one observer remarked, "Let us educate the deaf and dumb children by all means, but why put them in a palace to do it?"

The Wheat Board Funds

Questions asked in the House of Commons by T. Sales, M.P. for Salcoats, and the replies thereto by the minister of trade and commerce.

Questions

1. What is the total amount of funds transferred by the Canadian Wheat Board to the federal government (a) from surplus account, (b) from participation certificates, and (c) from any other source?
2. What is the total value of outstanding participation certificates, if any, issued by the Canadian Wheat Board?
3. Is the value of such outstanding participation certificates still collectable by the owners thereof?
4. If so, when does the government propose to discontinue making payments on the same?
5. If the government has already discontinued redeeming outstanding participation certificates, what action has been taken or will be taken by the government in regard to the final disposition of the funds set aside to meet payments on participation certificates?
6. Have any recommendations as to the disposal of such funds been made by the Canadian Wheat Board?
7. If so, what were the recommendations?

Answers, by Hon. J. A. Robb

1. (a) From surplus account\$560,000.00
(b) From participation certificates 175,000.00
(c) From any other sources nil
Total.....\$735,000.00

2. The total value of outstanding participation certificates issued by the Canadian Wheat Board as on May 23, 1922, is \$209,526.84.

3. Applications for payments on outstanding participation certificates are still being presented and payments on such certificates are still being made by the Canadian Wheat Board.

4. The question has not yet been considered.

5. Answered by No. 3.

6. Yes.

7. The Canadian Wheat Board recommended that the first amount, viz., \$56,000 transferred from surplus account to the federal government, should be distributed to the provincial governments pro rata on the basis of the quantity of wheat delivered by producers in each of the said provinces to the board, such moneys to be used for the immediate relief of distressed farmers in the various provinces, and that any money remaining on account of unpaid certificates should be used for research work, particularly for the prevention of black rust in wheat.

The Ontario Legislature

Continued from Page 7

and one with hotel accommodation. All are being investigated with a view of framing bills next session to cover the needs.

Insurance laws were dealt with at length by the session. These were consolidated. The Voters' List Act and the Assessment Act were likewise dealt with.

Extensions are being made this year to the T. and N.O. railway in Northern Ontario and the Bruce Mines branch taken over. The government hopes to tap the mineral and wood resources of the Northeastern part of the province.

A Royal Commission is investigating the Chippawa Canal expenditures by the Hydro Electric Commission as the estimates were so far behind the actual outgo. W. D. Gregory is chairman of the investigation. It will deal with all the activities of the hydro.

A Long Session

The session has been the longest on record, covering 80 days. In all some 270 bills were introduced with about 90 per cent. of them becoming law. The length of the session was due to several causes. The government had a large program of legislation to handle. Further, the opposition believed that the government would be forced to the country this autumn and they sought to make as much party capital as possible. The presence of so many groups also occupied more time, as all viewpoints had to be heard. Opposition speakers kept up a running fire of discussion all through the session. Hon. Howard Ferguson, H. H. Dewar, R. R. Hall, of Parry Sound, and M. M. McBride, independent Labor member for South Brant, were the chief talkers of the House. On some occasions Mr. Ferguson was on his feet over 20 times in an hour, and in one debate the premier accused him of interrupting him 52 times.

Finally came the bonus of \$600 to the members. Very few objected to it, although W. F. Nickle, K.C., of Kingston, who has been famous in both Houses for similar protests, made a long speech against the principle, but failed to convince the members. It was generally felt that a \$2,000 indemnity was fair in comparison with those paid by the other provinces and the Dominion. Mr. Drury contended that members should not have to suffer financially for being away from their businesses so long.

Undoubtedly the government has made some mistakes in policies and in procedure and are partially to blame for the length of the session. Allowing private bills to go to the committees and thereby encouraging protracted debates eats up valuable time. Were the cabinet as autocratic as others they might dictate, but there again they would be attacked from another direction.

Hon. Mr. Raney's bills relative to anti-combines and blue-sky laws as well as the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council, were withdrawn. The two former ones are to be considered during the recess.

Summing up the whole session, and having regard to the expressions of opinion throughout the country, one is forced to the conclusion that the administration has accomplished a deal of useful legislation and labored against great odds in their occupancy of the treasury benches. It is true that the expenditures of the year have been heavy, but these are largely accounted for on the capital account of the hydro and the good roads.

Tiresome and Tireless Tires

Continued from Page 4

putty, tube repair kits and inside reinforcing patches—all of which the country owner can apply himself—makes possible the securing of much larger mileage from tires.

And, by buying of proven quality at the start and using all the means provided by manufacturer and dealer to conserve the mileage built into such a tire and prolong its life, the farmer of Canada can materially lower his tire cost, and of course the cost of running his automobile.



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Home Investments, backed by undoubted security, are the best investments



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The Countrywoman

Rural Dentistry in Nova Scotia

AN experiment with a dental clinic was tried last year in Colechester County, Nova Scotia, with splendid results. Miss Flora C. Liggett, the public health nurse, who assisted the dentist, writes about this project in the following words:

"In the policy of the Nova Scotia Department of Health, the all-important question of child health has been given a prominent place. In a number of municipalities, after carrying on public health nursing for a year in co-operation with the Red Cross, it was found impossible to get dental work done. It was waste of time for a nurse to send home recommendations concerning children's teeth, for often there was no dentist within 30 miles. The health nurse reported that there was a large number of cases which needed attention, not in the spring, but at once.

"Realizing the gravity of the situation the Red Cross commissioner, Dr. D. A. Craig, offered us the truck in the illustration, provided that Colechester County would finance it. The truck was fitted out with a lighting plant and educational films, with a man to run it.

"What did Colechester County do as its share? In four days the mothers of the county subscribed \$200 towards the project; the Local Council of Women held a tag day, giving a part of the proceeds to the rural dental clinic; the Womens' Institutes and the I.O.D.E. also contributed. The County Council did its share by providing an army dental chair and the necessary supplies.

"Dr. N. MacGregor Layton, a graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, who was in Truro at the time, was secured to take charge of the clinic. To his keen interest in the educational possibilities of the work and his skill in interesting the children we owe the success of the undertaking.

"The county school inspector, W. R. Campbell, M.A., co-operated with us in his official capacity, making it possible to carry on the work in the school-rooms. It was there that we did our best work, for even those who had no teeth to be filled benefited because they lost the fear of a dentist. The children were allowed to spend a long recess so that they could see what was being done. Often the doctor would look up to find himself hemmed in by a crowd occupying floor space, chairs and desks. When recess was over, a screen was used so that school might continue as usual.

"The equipment we carried enabled us to set up a surgery as complete as is possible away from the conveniences of a city. We used plastic fillings in some teeth and permanent fillings in others, while many cases were given treatment.

"The work was not done free as we desired to foster a spirit of independence. Our charges were as follows: prophylaxis 50 cents, silver fillings 75 cents, copper cement 65 cents, enamel \$1.25, extraction with local anaesthetic 50 cents, baby teeth free. From these sources we obtained \$250. Charts were kept and records were made of all work done. Altogether the dental clinic was a tremendous success, as we knew it would be. We had many different kinds of experiences in the trip of a few weeks—we saw the apples picked and even got stuck in the snow, so had to get our four-footed friends to pull us out.

"Although the work only commenced on September 1, 1921, the results showed the project to be well worth while. The Red Cross is placing a similar clinic in another county this year."

Laws for Women in China

We are apt to become so absorbed in our own particular problems that we forget to take stock of the position of women in other countries. When we take time to observe these laws we find

that they prove interesting subjects of study. There is a particular interest in studying what is said of the laws of Oriental countries for many of us are apt to make the common mistake of thinking that the Oriental people have made very little progress.

Miss Lee Lien writes of the laws of China concerning women:

"There has not been any written law governing marriage and the old parental-arranged marriage has broken down. Engagements are initiated by the young people concerned, but they must get the consent of their parents.

"Property—There is no law to assure nor declare against a woman holding or inheriting property. But it has been customary that a widow who has no children holds no property, and a girl inherits a part of her father's property.

"Guardianship of children—No woman has ever been legally guardian of her children.

"The woman has a right to her own earnings. The divorce law is equal for both sexes.

"State regulation for prostitution exists but there has been a great movement started lately against this."

A Community Song Book

The Countrywoman has just received a copy of a little booklet which promises to be a very entertaining and welcome visitor at many a gathering. It is a Community Song Book, compiled and published by the Extension Service of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

The book contains over ninety selections. There are a few good stirring patriotic songs, a small number of the best known hymns, a large number of the popular old melodies which are always in great demand, a well-chosen selection of popular songs, especially those that have a bright swinging air to them, catchy choruses, a few songs especially for Boys' and Girls' Clubs and a number of good rounds.

Only the words are printed as publishing rights on some of the music is still copyrighted, but the Extension Service will advise any individual or club where they may get copies of the music needed for the songs. With one set of music and a number of the song books any community ought to be able to work up some splendid sings, and after all there is nothing quite like singing to bringing people together and to put them in good spirits.

Those who wish to get the song book or get information as to where they can get the music needed to accompany the songs, should write to the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg

Music is Like Friends

While there are many definitions of good music, one factor at least is essential in them all, namely, that of permanence. For music, indeed, is very much like friends; it takes time to get acquainted with really good friends whose influence and spirit never departs from us. How barren a thing life would be if human contacts were limited to acquaintances and friends did not exist; and yet this is precisely the state of our Canadian "popular" musical experience. The much heard music of today is gone tomorrow and its place is taken by something else equally transient. The really good, permanent compositions are as closed, or, at best, a half-opened book.

Association with good music yields a higher degree of happiness than is secured by contact with what one is pleased to call popular music. The beneficial power of good music can never be overestimated, and if it is given the chance, it will prove a vital factor in our everyday activities.

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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Purpose of Organization

The Editor.—In reading some of the criticisms of Mr. Wood's "Democratic Organization" I am amused by the stress some of the correspondents lay on the spiritual element supposedly absent in his essay. Is the Manufacturers' Association by any chance a spiritual organization? Are they practitioners of the "golden rule"? When they ask for a raise in the tariff is it for the purpose of bettering the conditions of Canadians or for putting more profits in their strong box? The U.F.A. was not organized to get more of the other fellow's money, but to get justice for its founders. To get payment from society for the service they were rendering—just payment only. When the prophet Micah defined the whole duty of man as "Doing justice and loving mercy, etc."—was he right or wrong in his statement? Is justice being done in Canada now or has it in the past? I do not mean legal justice, but moral justice—when public utilities and resources, properly the belongings of the whole people, have been handed over for exploitation to individuals, when, in a land of plenty, multitudes are at the brink of starvation. But to organize and try to better conditions is apparently a crime in the eyes of some people, whose motto apparently is, "Don't do as I do, but do as I bid you do." It is a significant fact of history that the common people have from time to time received a partial measure of liberty or justice only when organized and fighting or ready to fight. So let the work of organization go on. As to co-operation or competition—the old jungle law was competition, "the survival of the fittest." It is true there has been a few rules added called civilization. It is no longer polite to use tooth and claw, or club; but the use of chicanery, fraud, lies, etc., in the fight are still admissible—under the law of course. Man first lived under the rule of "instinct," then later under that of "custom." Witness our present adherence to precedent. When we get out of our childish ways and get into the age of reason we will begin to see the blessedness of "mutual aid," of "co-operation," not between members of a class group, but of all the members of honest, useful society when mankind, as the poet says, will

"Ring out the pride in place and blood,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."
—G. Angus, Melaval, Sask.

The Economic Precipice

The Editor.—The so-called national policy (Canadian) of the last 40 years or more, which policy by the way is favored by very many other countries, is causing the farmer to be unable to pay his taxes. I mean high tariffs, special privileges and all the hardships that follow in the train of those terrible twins and who are seriously hurtful to the larger proportion of the population, viz., the producers and workers.

The reason for the popularity of this policy with the various governments is perfectly clear. But what is equally clear but obstinately ignored by these same governments is the fact that each country is fast approaching a financial precipice and that the momentum is increasing in proportion to the nearer approach to the precipice.

The war is assigned as the reason for every ill the world suffers from today. But as a matter of fact the world's economic insanity would have got us where we are now anyway—the war just speeded the process up.

The minority claim a vested interest and right to the major portion of the product of labor, whether the work is done in factory, field or mine, and up till now have got away with it. The farmer has kidded himself with his fallacious independence slogan. But high-fixed overhead, high costs of production, in conjunction with an almost invisible price for his product, has almost convinced him that he is under the same sort of a contribution too.

Ever increasing taxation with ever increasing inability of the majority to pay these taxes can only land us over that precipice. The precipice is the default in the interest on the internal and external indebtedness of a country, which was a common happening in the South American Republics 30 or 40 years ago.

"Can happen," as the Jap cook used to say out on the ranch.—H. F. Willoughby Greenhill, R. R. No. 1, Didsbury, Alta.

Winter Schools

The Editor.—I have been reading your article on our future population, also suitable immigration. Now they are both very good. As a settler from the States I wish to point out one weak point that proves a stumbling block to us, that drives more than one settler back to the States. (A country's best advertisement is its contented settlers). Your winter schools are a curse to the country. You have a fine school system. Any settler that lives over two miles from school, if he wants his children to have an education is forced to go back to the States. Your inspectors and minister of education know very little of country conditions, living in nice comfortable homes and warm offices. They know very little of the suffering of thinly-clad children on the road to school at 30 below zero. I have been in the country five years. I like it, but will be compelled to leave on account of winter school. I asked our inspector why the school could not be run from March 1 till January 1. His reply was: It was not the system. The Germans had a system; where did they ever get? I don't suppose it makes a difference what one lone settler's opinion is. I have five children to educate and I can never do it three and a half miles from school and send them in the winter.—Earl Winkler, Gopher Head, Alta.

The Economic Group

The Editor.—I wish to record my appreciation of H. W. Wood's article on Economic Group Organization. He analyzes it in a clear concise manner. It is the next logical step in the development of human society. When the individuals realize that their best interests are the best interests of the group they will not be long discarding their individualistic ideas. The farmers must enter upon co-operative national farming if they wish to attain a fuller life, for under this competitive

individualistic system the harder we work and the more we produce the worse we are off, economically, and life to the majority of us is nothing short of a continual battle for a mere mean existence, and a large percentage of us do not even receive that for our grinding toil, but are compelled to accept charity in order to exist at all. What is true of us is applicable to the majority of the working people throughout the world, and the time has come when the working class through their economic groups must take charge of their respective industries and operate them for their own benefit and not for the benefit of autocratic parasites.—B. E. Polinkos, Whitla, Alta.

Financing Schools

The Editor.—One of the reasons why so many schools in the province are closed for the want of money and the municipalities so hard up is not so much that the taxes have not been paid, but that the law has apparently been made to force those institutions to borrow money from the banks. As it at present stands, they have to levy for their money in the middle of the summer and not receive it till the taxes are paid in December. And the whole of the business from January 1 till that time has to be financed on borrowed money, unless they have accumulated a surplus in the past, which some of them have done, and to that extent they can carry on the business without borrowing.

The interest on this borrowed money causes a heavy drain on the funds, which also has to be provided for. So that we are always one year behind. If a plan could be devised to change the levy from the current year to the succeeding year, our business could be run much cheaper.

I think that by the issue of long-term bonds for one year's supply there would be a great saving for the ratepayers, as then when the money comes in from the taxes it could be put in the bank to be drawn when required, drawing interest instead of paying interest, which I figure would amount to \$50 per thousand, from which would have to be subtracted the payment of the bonds of \$14 per thousand, yearly.

The advantage would be, having the money before you spend it, able to pay promptly, not being held up by the banks when they thought it wise to restrict credit.

Trusting this will be considered by some of your readers and that they will give their opinion on the suggestion.—N. J. Kerswell.

In Defence of the Teacher

The Editor.—In your Open Forum of April 26 it reads, "It's time something was done, or must we insist in the future on men teachers."

Ha! Ha! as if men teachers were not guilty of going out at night or neglecting their work through the day more than the lady teachers. And where are we going to get enough men who are willing to go to the expense of training for a teacher and then jeopardize their time and strength in these country schools?

Now I don't believe in the teacher gadding around at night during the week, but whose fault is it? Who have these mid-week parties and dances? And what happens if the teacher declines to go to the socials in her district?

As for high wages, during the time of high prices the farm hands could save more in a year than the teachers, the one getting wages all the time he is learning his trade while the other had to pay exorbitant expenses and give several years of time to gain her profession.

The farm hand has only to suit one man, the teacher is public property for us all to give a few pointers; the man has from four to eight horses to lead or drive and has a full set of harness, implements and tools with which to do his work, while the teacher has from 15 to 30 children to lead or drive through the field of knowledge by an almost impossible course of study with a very few out-of-date, ill-constructed text books.

Any of us that are noticing see there is something wrong in our schools. But whose fault is it? Get the school geography, dear patrons, and study it. How much would we have known if we had never had a better text than that. It seems to be a bad to have no text books here in Saskatchewan. Our poor teachers can't help themselves when they have so many grades, so few books and such poor ones.

Many of our teachers could make better text books, but they can not get them published until the books are adopted, and nothing but political pull with money can do that.

It is a wonder to me that we have as good teachers as we have, when I see what they have to come up against, and it is high time that instead of picking flaws with our teachers we go in with them and study the problems of the rural school and see if we can solve them so that our teacher's task will be a practical realization instead of an impossible theory.—Yarma.

The Economic Group

The Editor.—Mr. Wood's article, "The Efficient Citizenship Group," to my mind is most timely. Democracy is moving forward with giant strides and far ahead of some of our so-called democratic leaders, and a clear-cut statement of the principles of the movement is imperative to set these gentlemen right, especially here in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Wood has given us this clear-cut statement and his logic is unanswerable, and if only the individuals of this great liberating movement of democracy had something of Mr. Wood's liberal vision, definite results would soon come as the result of democratic organization. Now it is pretty much a case of the "blind leading the blind" and of course "the ditch" is the result.

We cannot serve God and mammon. The beast (organized plutocracy) has so obtained control of trade and commerce that John's vision in Revelation, chapter xiii, verses 15 and 16, is fulfilled, the last great autocracy—autocracy in business. But autocracy in business is as unsound as autocracy in government and will have to give place to democracy and true co-operation will bring this about. Co-operative business and political class group organization to help and protect co-operative business.

I would suggest that Mr. Wood's article be published in pamphlet form at a nominal cost so that the good seed can be sown broadcast for a great harvest of democracy.—Samuel Smith.

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BOYS Color The Doo Dad Picture Below GIRLS Enter It In The Big Coloring Contest

All you need do is to color the picture and send it to me. You do not have to send a subscription or anything to compete. There are ten Doo Dad books given away every week to the boys and girls sending in the best. That isn't all. I have planned another Contest where every boy and girl gets a chance to get a big, valuable prize if they do what I say.

Just Do This

When you send in the picture you have colored send along a subscription to The Guide, and you not only compete for one of the ten books I give away every week, but you sure get a prize of a Doo Dad book and a chance to win one of the 200 BIG PRIZES at the end of the Contest.

200 Prizes Worth \$500.00 Free to Boys and Girls

You can compete every week if you wish as long as you send a subscription to The Guide with every colored picture you send. I give one Doo Dad book for each subscription, and one entry in the big Contest, but remember the more entries you have the more your chances are of winning one of the big prizes.

Do You Want a Valuable Prize?

There's no reason why you shouldn't win one of them

FOR BOYS—There is a gold watch, Waltham movement; also a "Radiolite" watch, "tells time in the dark"; a dandy .22 rifle that would bring joy to any boy; also a flashlight, pocket knives, tie pins, cuff links, baseball outfits and dozens of other things that boys want but can't buy. **FOR GIRLS**—A beautiful gold wrist watch, Waltham with expansion bracelet; solid gold pendants, stone set; tennis racquet, hammock, and countless prizes of the better kind that any girl would be glad to own. Some of the big prizes are for the home. You would be proud to make a present to mother or daddy of a chest of silverware, a Simmons bed, a dinner set, a McClary three-burner oil stove and oven.

I cannot tell you more about them here, but when you send in the picture you have colored and a subscription I'll send you a picture of all the prizes and a complete list of them.

THIS IS YOUR BIG CHANCE

Make up your mind to be a winner, to enter a big contest and win a big prize. I'm sure you can do it.

Subscriptions may be either new or renewal; they all count the same. They can be taken at the rate of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years. These subscriptions can be secured from your neighbors, uncle, aunt, cousin, brother, sister, mother or daddy, but your own cannot be accepted.

Winners of Doo Dad Books

For Week Ending June 17

Kathleen Dyer, M—, Man.
Ruby Forsyth, G—, Sask.
Arthur Horne, O—, Alta.
Bill Kuseck, F—, Ont.
Norman Mapes, R—, Sask.
Burton Mapes, R—, Sask.
Leo Provost, W—, Alta.
Esther Snelling, O—, Sask.
Urilla Torrie, G—, Alta.
Vera Webster, W—, Sask.



REMEMBER—The Contest closes August 31. It will be necessary to start now so that you can put your best work in on your coloring.
Doc Sawbones



THE DOO DADS "DOO-NUT" FACTORY

Far famed are the crisp, brown, melt-in-the-mouth doughnuts of Doo. Nowhere are such doughnuts made, save in the bakeries of Dooville and here we see them in the making. For many days the finest cooks in Dooville have been preparing and mixing the batter in the big vat in the corner. Now it is ready and the chief cook opens the valve and the rich, yellow dough pours out in a great golden mass on the floor. The engineer drives his big steam roller back and forth until the dough is rolled out to the proper thickness, and the little Doo Dad with the tin cans fastened to his feet begins to cut the dough into little round discs just like the ones mother makes when preparing biscuits for breakfast. But everyone knows that the most important part of a doughnut is the hole through the centre, and that is why the doughnuts of Doo are the very finest. The little round discs of dough are gathered up on a platter and carried to Roly who sails each one into the air. Doc Sawbones sits in an easy chair with a large "six gun" in each hand and, with unfailing accuracy, shoots the centre out of each disc, leaving

the nice clean hole in each one that has really made the Dooville doughnuts famous. Old Doc Sawbones owns the factory and the cashier has to settle with him according to the number of holes he has made, and the little Doo Dads with the pencil and paper keeps an accurate record so that there will be no chance to cheat. Roly stands with a flat doughnut catcher in each hand and as the discs descend catches them. The poor little puppy has been waiting and waiting until he is almost starved for Poly to miss. But Poly never misses and each round disc he places upon the revolving belt that is kept moving by the little fellows turning the crank of the doughnut carrier. The revolving belt dumps the discs into the huge vat of boiling fat. Sleepy Sam is the fireman, but as usual he became sleepy. He knew, however, that the fire must be kept blazing hot—if the doughnuts were to be crisp and brown. He has fastened the poker to his wooden leg and with it keeps stirring the fire.

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Easy Now to Rid Your Farm of Gophers

**Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist
Kills Every Gopher Within a
Week's Time—Not a Poison.**

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farm in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of E. R. Alexander, a chemist, who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food, but means quick, sure death to gophers.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all.

So confident is Mr. Alexander that Alexander Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 tube for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Mr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Just send money order, check or currency for \$2.00 to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 3026 Terminal, Toronto, Ont., and the tube will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now.—Advertisement.

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Drought Area Commissioner

The announcement has been made by the attorney-general of Alberta that E. J. Fream will act as commissioner for the drought area under the Southern Alberta Relief Act, for the season 1922. In connection with this appointment, Hon. Mr. Brownlee says: "It should be pointed out that this is not a permanent appointment as a great deal depends on crop conditions this year and the results of the work this year, as to whether it will be advisable to continue the position of commissioner for another year. In any event Mr. Fream would not consider giving up his present position for any political appointment. The government requested the United Grain Growers to grant him leave of absence for the period necessary to enable him to handle the work this season.

"There are several principles involved in the Southern Alberta Relief Act:

"First—Power is given the government to increase the exemptions in this district so that if there should be a crop this year the farmers will be ensured a sufficiently large exemption to carry them over and furnish seed grain for another crop. There should, therefore, be no further demand on the government for seed grain and relief. Instead of the farmer having to protect his exemptions by applications to court, as has heretofore been the case, power is given the commissioner to grant a certificate which will be final as against any seizure.

"Second—The commissioner will at once make arrangements by which both debtors and creditors can meet him in an effort to work out some plan of distribution of this year's crop which will save unnecessary litigation.

"Third—Power is also given the commissioner in certain cases to apply to the court to be appointed receiver of a debtor's crop for the protection of creditors, if it should appear to him there is any probability of a debtor absconding after having obtained the proceeds of the crop.

"The work is considered by the government as of vital importance as we are anxious that every dollar from this year's crop should go to pay creditors rather than be wasted in litigation.

"It is unnecessary for me, I presume, to say anything to you about Mr. Fream's qualifications or his previous record with the Farmers' Movement. I may say that my decision in this case was largely based on two considerations—first, that he has been very successful in organization and administrative work in connection with the Farmers' Movement, and, secondly, that at the time of the Military Service Act, he was appointed by the Dominion to investigate applications by farmers for exemptions from military service, and I think all who had an opportunity to watch his work will agree that he performed this duty in a very thorough and impartial manner."

Middlemen in Grain Trade

During the discussion over the Wheat Board in the agricultural committee at Ottawa, a prominent Liberal member asked how it would be possible for the producers to get more for their grain unless the price to the consumer was raised. The report of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission on their probe into the profits of speculative marketing will afford the hon. member an answer. The Commission after examining the books of all the big grain dealers, except those in Baltimore who refused access to their records, report that these few firms took over \$23,000,000 from American farmers last year. Eight firms control half the export business of the nation. The profit in 1920 was eight cents per bushel. In 1921 it was something less, but some of these concerns turned their money over more than one hundred times a year. These grain dealers made an average profit in 1920 of 58 per cent. on their capital stock, surplus and reserves, and in 1921 the profit was 30 per cent. A Wheat Board which utilizes the present grain marketing facilities will see to it that those who have money invested in the grain trade will be limited to reasonable profits.

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You can now get this box of
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For Healing the Skin and Improving the Complexion. Delicately perfumed with pure flower odors.

ANSWER THIS PUZZLE WIN \$1000⁰⁰ or OVERLAND

The operator of the movie machine in this theater decided to play a joke on his audience, so he threw these re-arranged "Movie" players' names on the screen.

To solve the Movie Puzzle, all you are required to do is to re-arrange the letters, so that they will spell the correct actor's or actress' name. No. 10 is Charlie Chaplin. If you can guess all ten you can win OVERLAND Automobile or \$1,000.

WHO ARE THEY?

- ① WAR IS NO SLOGAN ⑥ BALD MAN OR MEN
- ② A BAD HEART ⑦ MIGHTY HANSOME
- ③ SALA CHERRY ⑧ IDLE BAY CAR
- ④ FIND PURE RICE LAKE ⑨ DRY HOG IS HOT
- ⑤ I PARCK MY FORD ⑩ I PREACH ALL CHIN



Can You Answer This Puzzle? 25 Prizes Given

Probably you know the names of most of the famous "stars," but just to refresh your memory, we mention below the names of a few of the most popular "movie" players.

Charlie Chaplin, Charles Ray, Mary Pickford, Thomas Meighan, Dustin Farnum, Theda Bara, Douglas Fairbanks, Blanche Sweet, Mabel Normand, Marguerite Clark, Pearl White, Rudolph Valentino, Wallace Reid, Beverly Bayne, William Farnum, Alice Brady, Gloria Swanson, Anita Stewart, Pauline Frederick, Dorothy Gish.

ONLY 185 "POINTS" WINS AUTO

For each name that you arrange correctly, you will receive 10 "Points" toward the OVERLAND Automobile, or 100 "Points" in all. If you arrange all names correctly. You can gain 60 more "Points" by "Qualifying" your answer. That is, by proving that you have explained the ten Superior Features of the VELVIPOINT Fountain Pen to five people during this Big Booster and Advertising Campaign. The final 25 "Points" will be awarded by three independent judges on the neatness, style, handwriting and spelling of your answer.

The answer gaining 185 "Points" (which is the maximum) will win the OVERLAND Automobile, or \$1,000 in cash. Second highest will win \$500; third prize, \$250, and so on down the list of 25 big prizes. In case of a tie, both winners will receive same prize. Send in your answer TODAY. As soon as it is received, we will send you a circular telling about the 10 "Superior Features" of the VELVIPOINT Fountain Pen.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY—YOU CAN WIN

You will not be asked to buy a VelviPoint Fountain Pen, nor spend one penny in order to win. Just write your answer to the Puzzle on one side of the paper, name and address in upper right hand corner. You can win—Don't delay—Answer the Puzzle NOW and send your solution to

VELVIPOINT PEN CO., Ltd. Desk B, Power Bldg. MONTREAL, QUE.

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Situations Vacant.
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Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.
Hay and Feed. General Miscellaneous.
Lumber, Fence Posts, Produce.
etc.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

HORSES

SHEPHERD PONIES, MARE AND FOAL, also yearling, gentle with children both to ride and drive, \$150. H. Greenslade, Carlton, Sask. 26-2

CATTLE—Aberdeen-Angus

BULLS FOR SALE AT BEEF PRICES—WE have six choice registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 13 to 15 months, to clear at \$75 each; practically \$100. Act now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 24-3

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, one four years, one 15 months. M. E. Banting, Highgate, Sask. 22-5

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, 18 months, good growthy animal, \$90. J. E. Cowan, Golden Plain, Sask. 25-3

Shorthorns

SELLING—REGISTERED ROAN SHORTHORN bull, five years, gentle, good stock getter, cost \$200 as yearling, \$65. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 26-2

THREE DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS, 13-15 months, \$90 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 25-3

Holsteins

MODERN MILKING MARVELS



For Milk, Butter, Cheese, Veal, Beef

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS ARE UNRIVALLED.

If You Can't Buy a Herd Buy a Heifer.

Free Booklets and all information from Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.
BOX 148 - BRANTFORD, ONT.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, \$75. McKinstry and Lowe, Frazee, Minnesota. 26-5

Herefords

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES, all ages, tested for tuberculosis, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 91f

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, Anxiety and Fairfax strains. Percy Williams, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 24-5

SELLING—YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS, registered, \$75 each. James Kidd, Nokomis, Sask. 24-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, 14 months. Douglas Johnston, Kisbey, Sask. 25-3

Ayrshires

TEN MILK COWS, AYRSHIRE GRADES, also heifers. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 24-3

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES

SIXTY head of splendid young stock ready to ship. Long, smooth, short legged. \$15 and \$20 each. Express prepaid. Pairs and trios unrelated. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES
REGISTERED April pigs from long, deep, mature sows, \$16. Selected pigs from first litters, \$14. Sired by University boar. Few choice unrelated pigs, \$28.
M. W. BAILEY - DRUID, SASK.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—\$12 TO \$15, eight weeks, sired by son of Ames Rival 202. Only good bacon-type sows kept. April, May, June pigs. Woodleigh Farms, Ed. Sullivan, Broderick, Sask. 24-3

SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS, April farrow, A1 choice ones, females, \$15 each, at eight weeks old; registration papers included. C. N. Dancy, Drawer No. 1, Mawer, Sask. 25-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—PIGS FROM long mature sows, April and May litters, \$15 and \$20 each, according to age, and can furnish unrelated pairs. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 25-6

SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, registered. April farrow, boar pigs, \$15; sow pigs, \$16. May farrow, boar pigs, \$13; sow pigs, \$14. John Giles, Crossfield, Alta. 25-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, April farrow, 15 dollars, eight weeks, f.o.b. Elfron, C.P.; Wadena, C.N. J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask. 26-3

SELLING—EXTRA CHOICE BACON TYPE Berkshires, \$12 each, at eight weeks, papers included. Manly Cable, Maclelin, Sask. 26-2

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, BOTH SEX, \$12, with papers. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 26-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, AMES Rival strain; either sex; only choice sold, \$15. Stewart and White, Paseweg, Sask. 25-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, \$15 each, unrelated pairs, June delivery. Wm. Termuende, Lanigan, Sask. 23-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE MAY PIGS, BACON type, \$15 each, or two for \$25, at eight weeks old. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 24-4

CHOICE BERKSHIRES, MAY 18 LITTER, \$14. Ship C.N. or C.P. Geo. A. Park, Yarbo, Sask. 25-4

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—EXTREME LARGE TYPE POLAND-China boars or sows, ten weeks, \$20 each. T. McGrath, Oak Bluff, Man. 26-2

SELLING—SPRING PIGS, BY IMPORTED son of Liberator Buster, 1920 junior world champion. Luther Swanson, Parkman, Sask. 26-2

FOR BIGGER AND BETTER POLAND-CHINAS, write Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 25-4

Chester White

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, BRED from 600-pund stock, \$15, eight weeks, with papers. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask. 25-4

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED, MARCH, April, May pigs; any number; sire grand champion. Brandon; dam unbeatable. \$20. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 22-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, BORN May 15, good ones, from show stock, \$15 each, six weeks; pedigree furnished. Wm. Ruiten, Wordsworth, Sask. 25-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, April farrowed, from prize-winning stock, and litters of 15, both sex, papers included, \$15 each, or \$25 pair. A. J. Arnold, Elgin, Man. 25-3

YORKSHIRES, APRIL-MAY FARROWS, \$15 and \$20. Bred sows, eight-month sows, write for prices. Jas. Young, Newdale, Man. 25-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SIX MONTHS old, both sexes, \$25 each, papers included. Arthur Gordon, Della, Alta. 24-3

CHOICE YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER SEX, from matured sows, \$15 each, over eight weeks old, papers free. S. Caskey, Landline, Alta. 26-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED May 22, prize-winning stock, eight weeks, \$17. John A. Thomson, Lacombe, Alta. 25-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, BORN March, 1921, \$45. Theodor Friedricksen, Drake, Sask. 26-3

YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE-WINNING AND prolific strains, \$15, either sex. Geo. M. Deveson, Arden, Man. 24-3

YORKSHIRES, BORN APRIL 20, \$15 EACH. Ernest Osborne, Fleming, Sask. 25-5

Duroc-Jerseys

WOULD SELL REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boar for \$60, or exchange for another of the same breed, two years old. Also registered Shorthorn bull, four years old. Wm. B. Snow, Strasburg, Sask. 25-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs and bred sows, bacon type. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 26-6

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR PIGS, TWO MONTHS old, from prize winners, price \$10, including pedigree. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 24-3

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, \$12 each. One choice registered boar, year old, \$40. Max Riecken, Gravelin, Sask. 26-3

REGISTERED DUROCS, 30 MALES, 35 FEMALES, \$12 to \$17, eight weeks, sired by sons of Orions Matrice, Top King 5 and Gold Model 2. C. H. Larter, Penzance, Sask. 25-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, EIGHT weeks, \$12 each, including papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 24-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, BEST OF breeding, ten weeks, at \$15 each. D. D. Shakespear, Jansen, Sask. 25-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, BRED FROM bacon type sire, \$15 each. Thos. W. Milne, River Brae Farm, Keyes, Man. 25-4

Various

FOR SALE—BACON YORKSHIRE AND BERKshire swine, registered stock. Institutional Farms, Dept. of Public Works, Regina, Sask. 25-4

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS excellent heelers, intelligent, obedient; photo of sires heeling cattle furnished. Six-week bitches, \$8.00, dogs, \$10; six months old, \$12, dogs, \$15. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 26-3

COLLIE PUPS, FROM FIRST-CLASS CATTLE dogs. Males, \$6.00; females, \$4.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 26-3

WOLFHOUND PUPS—STAG-GREY IRISH cross, April 1 litter, \$5.00. W. A. Stirling, Stony Plain, Alta. 26-3

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, TWO months, \$5.00 each, from fast and sure killers. C. Tizzard, Ribstone, Alta. 26-2

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE pups, three months old, excellent heeling parents. Males, \$15; females, \$10. A. Galloway, Fusilier, Sask. 25-2

HIGH-CLASS COLLIE AND SHEPHERD PUPS, cheap; natural heel drivers. Mankato Kennels, Mankato, Minn. 25-5

THE CHOICEST OF PEDIGREE AND REGISTERED silver black breeding foxes. Buy the best. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 13-16



Who Do You Want Your Son to Marry?

A few weeks ago the editorial department ran a questionnaire asking the farm mothers who they wanted their daughters to marry. They overlooked "Dad," so here is your chance. If you don't want your boy to wander away to the city, give him an interest in a farm of his own. Perhaps there is no land to be had just handy to your own, but there are lots of farms to be had in Western Canada. A little Classified Ad. will put you in touch with what you are looking for. Then you may want to sell your present place and move to larger acreage where you and the boys can live close together and still each have his own farm. No matter how you want to fix it, a Guide Classified Ad. will help you out of your difficulties, and the cost is next to nothing.

See the box at top of page for information as to forwarding copy of your ad.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

10 ACRE blocks irrigated land, suitable for fruit and small fruits and general farming at Barriere, B.C., right on main line C.N.R., 40 miles from Kamloops. Best water supply in B.C., ideal climate and scenery. Station, hotel, store, post office, school. Good roads. \$100 to \$150 per acre, easy terms. Balance of clearing light. Full particulars.

BARRIERE LAND CO.
502-507 ROGERS BLDG., VANCOUVER, B.C.

LAKEVIEW FRUITLANDS

CRESTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

10 ACRE lots in this subdivision now for sale, at only \$60 per acre, on terms, 44 miles from Creston and 14 miles from Wynndel in the famous Creston district. Lizard Creek runs through property. Choice location and good soil. Handy to school and transportation. For full particulars write

R. WALMSLEY, Agent, CRESTON, B.C.

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

SUNDRY BREEDS

L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Westholme, B.C., breeder of very vigorous heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Why not get the best? Sale of breeding stock. Write now for illustrated catalogue and price list. 24-8

BABY CHICKS

THE largest Exhibit in the West; heated in my own electric brooders. Come and see them. Book your order now. Pure-bred, guaranteed. Egg Laying Strain, 95 per cent. alive at your station. Catalogue free. Alex. Taylor, Baby Chick Shipper, 311 Colony Street, Winnipeg, Man.

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Grass Seed

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED of best quality, mixed half and half, at 10 cents per pound. Winning at provincial seed fair. Free pamphlet re culture. Prompt shipment. Allow 14 pounds per acre. We specialize. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton (C.N.R.), or Empress (C.P.R.), Alta. 18-1

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, good heavy seed, grown on clean land, five cents per pound, sacked. Elmer Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 26-5

RYE GRASS—CHOICEST QUALITY, RE-cleaned. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can ship collect. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 25-15

Wheat

WINTER WHEAT RIPENS AHEAD OF RUST, frost; hardy western-grown seed, \$4.00 bushel. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 26-3

Rye

GENUINE WINTER RYE, CLEAN, NO NOXIOUS weeds, 97% germination, machine run, bushel, \$1.00, sacks included. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 26-5

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD FALL RYE, \$1.00 bushel on car at Broderick, Sask. Knute Brevik, 26-5

GOOD FALL RYE, 61½ POUNDS TO BUSHEL, \$1.25 per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. 25-5

SELLING—WINTER SEED RYE, \$1.25 PER bushel, bags extra. E. B. Stephanson, Elfron, Sask. 26-3

FALL RYE, CLEAN, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL. John Rfenacht, Hardisty, Alta. 26-3

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offers for sale Farm Lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about \$20 an acre. One-tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For prices and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R., 922 1st St. East, Calgary

You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or uncleared land.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
110 Belmont House
VICTORIA, B.C.

HAY AND FEED

OATS—WE BUY BY SAMPLE OR GRADE, government return. Hay for sale or any kind of feed, car lots or less. Laing Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg. 21-13

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WANTED—CAR WILLOW FENCE POSTS. Quote price delivered. Tate Coal Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMAN WANTED FOR "THE OLD RELIABLE" Fonthill Nurseries" to solicit orders for high-class nursery stock. Experience unnecessary, territory reserved, highest commissions paid, handsome equipment. Write for full particulars. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 26-9

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALE TEACHER, PROTESTANT, EXPERIENCED, N.S.B. certificate, desires to locate in Canadian West. Box 526, Kentville, Nova Scotia. 26-2

SOLICITORS—PATENT & LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUUGH & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

BLUEBERRIES—DIRECT FROM THE FIELDS to you, \$2.00 a basket, 15 pounds net, f.o.b. Gunne. Remit with your order to Farmers' Co-operative Club Ltd., P.O. Waldhof, Ont. U.F.O. 282. 26-8

GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.00; STRAWBERRIES, \$3.25; red currants, \$2.00. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C. 26-5

TO CLEAR—PURE HONEY, DELIVERED YOUR station, Amber, two 60-pound cans, \$17. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 25-3

PRESERVING FRUITS—CHERRIES, APRICOTS, plums, etc. Order direct from growers. Write now for prices. Jas. Moffat, Westbank, B.C. 25-3

CHIROPRACTOR**HEALTH INSURANCE**

THE best health insurance any man can have is applied Chiropractic.

Write for literature.

C. J. L'AMI, CHIROPRACTOR

203 CONNAUGHT BLDG., SASKATOON

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SUSPENDERS, LEATHER BELTS ARE NOT elastic enough. Get "Rubber Belt"—will stretch, wear forever; can be cleaned; guaranteed. Special, \$1.00. Herman Grabow, Storthoaks, Sask. 26-3

CLEANING AND DYEING of REAL MERIT

THE SYMBOL OF SATISFACTION



—AND QUICK SERVICE

General Repairing and Fur Renovating a specialty. Give us a trial. You'll be pleased.

Write us for Price List.

ARTHUR ROSE LTD.

REGINA - SASKATOON

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TURN A VALVE AND COOK OR HEAT—THE Oliver oil-gas burner makes any cooking or heating stove a gas stove. Burns coal oil (kerosene); cooks, bakes better, cheaper, keeps home warmer; you regulate flame; no fires to start; no dirt; simple; safe; easily put in or taken out; no damage to stove. For literature, address Keenan, 672 Dufferin, Ave., Winnipeg.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES AND combs will relieve headache. Brushes, \$1.50, \$2.75, \$4.00, postpaid. Ladies combs, \$1.00; gent's, 75c. P. Moon, 2039 Louise Ave., Brandon, Man. 23-8

SOME GOPHERS ARE DESTROYED EVERY year, but under our system you get the whole family at once. Results speak for themselves. Send \$1.00 for sample box of 50. Gopher Gas Co., Box 1013, Weyburn, Sask. 25-3

BROATCH GOPHER VIRUS, GUARANTEED to exterminate, we've proved it. Testimonials furnished. \$2.50 and \$5.00 bottle, mailed. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 24-3

SELLING—NEW WHIP-HOLDERS FOR WHIP- pins up lead team from driver's seat, satisfaction guaranteed, \$5.00 each. Write for circular. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 26-5

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 23, 1922

WHEAT—Steady markets with a slight advance in values for the week. Business of small proportions; little export demand and light offerings. Weather map for the North American continent dominating factor and continued favorable conditions for the growing crop looked for. If, however, drought reports are in evidence, sharp advance in values of both cash and futures will likely result. Cash demand good on high grades. Any export business worked appears to be high-grade wheat. Lower than No. 3 Northern wheat is not in good demand and this is reflected in the heavy discount between grades.

FLAX—Little change in values. Trade professional for the most part, fluctuating with Duluth. Strong market in No. 1 N.W., with little for sale. Stocks of flax small, with little inclination on the part of holders to sell at present values.

OATS—Prices in this grain shows very little change from a week ago. Considerable export business done during last couple of days, and an excellent demand exists for cash oats, especially No. 2 C.W. and No. 3 C.W., and premiums have ranged considerably higher for these grades.

BARLEY—Dull market with a very light trade, prices showing a slight advance in sympathy with other grains. Good demand for all grades of cash barley with very light offerings.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | |
| July 122 | 124 | 125 | 127 | 126 | 126 | 124 | 179 | |
| Oct 115 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 117 | 142 | |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | |
| July 50 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 48 | |
| Oct 44 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 46 | |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | |
| July 64 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 79 | |
| Oct 60 | 61 | 61 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 75 | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | |
| July 234 | 235 | 238 | 237 | 235 | 241 | 234 | 181 | |
| Oct 212 | 214 | 214 | 216 | 217 | 220 | 214 | 184 | |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | |
| July 87 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 89 | 145 | |

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.38½ to \$1.46; No. 1 northern, \$1.37½ to \$1.40½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.35½ to \$1.41½; No. 2 northern, \$1.32½ to \$1.35½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.24½ to \$1.38½; No. 3 northern, \$1.23½ to \$1.30½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.35½; No. 1 hard, \$1.30½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.20½ to \$1.25½; No. 1, \$1.15½ to \$1.20½; No. 2 amber, \$1.17½ to \$1.22½; No. 2, \$1.12½ to \$1.17½; No. 3 amber, \$1.10½ to \$1.19½; No. 3, \$1.08½ to \$1.13½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56½c. to 57½c.; No. 3 yellow, 54½c. to 55½c.; No. 4 yellow, 53½c. to 53½c.; No. 2 mixed, 55½c. to 56½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33½c. to 34½c.; No. 4 white, 32½c. to 33½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 54c. to 56c.; medium to good, 50c. to 53c.; lower grades, 45c. to 49c. Rye—No. 2, 83½c. to 86½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.49 to \$2.51.

WHEAT PRICES

June 19 to June 24, inclusive

| Date | 1 N | 2 N | 3 N | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| June 19 | 129 | 124 | 114 | 102 | 93 | 82 |
| 20 | 131 | 127 | 117 | 104 | 95 | 84 |
| 21 | 133 | 128 | 118 | 105 | 96 | 85 |
| 22 | 135 | 130 | 119 | 107 | 98 | 87 |
| 23 | 134 | 130 | 119 | 106 | 97 | 86 |
| 24 | 134 | 130 | 119 | 106 | 97 | 86 |
| Week Ago | 131 | 126 | 116 | 104 | 95 | 84 |
| Year Ago | 189 | 186 | 182 | 171 | .. | .. |

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, June 19 to June 24, inclusive

| Date | WHEAT Feed | 2 CW | 3 CW | OATS Ex Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | 4 CW | Rej. | Fd | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | RYE 2 CW |
|----------|------------|------|------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|------|------|----------|
| June 19 | 74 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 43 | 63 | 62 | 59 | 58 | 237 | 231 | 216 | 87 |
| 20 | 76 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 43 | 64 | 63 | 59 | 58 | 238 | 232 | 217 | 88 |
| 21 | 78 | 50 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 42 | 64 | 64 | 60 | 60 | 241 | 235 | 220 | 87 |
| 22 | 80 | 51 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 43 | 65 | 65 | 61 | 60 | 240 | 234 | 219 | 88 |
| 23 | 79 | 52 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 44 | 66 | 65 | 62 | 61 | 238 | 232 | 217 | 88 |
| 24 | 79 | 52 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 44 | 65 | 65 | 61 | 60 | 244 | 238 | 223 | 87 |
| Week Ago | 76 | 51 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 43 | 64 | 62 | 59 | 57 | 239 | 230 | 216 | 88 |
| Year Ago | .. | 49 | 45 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 79 | 75 | 70 | 70 | 180 | 176 | 151 | 144 |

WOOL MARKET REPORT

Shearing is in full progress in Alberta and is practically completed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The activity in wool buying recently reported has now spread through the whole of Western Canada, and continues with unabated activity throughout the eastern provinces. One buyer is reported to be offering as high as 20c per pound, direct to farmers, for best clips. Most buyers are still offering 13c to 15c for domestic clips. Offerings going forward to the trade contain considerable quantities of last year's fleeces, held over owing to low prices.

The movement of wools in all parts of the world is reported to be liberal and buying generally active. Prices for Canadian graded wools remain unchanged with quotations as follows:

| | Eastern | Western |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Fine medium | 26 to 28c | Fine - - - 30 to 35c |
| Medium | 24 to 27c | Fine Medium - 25 to 30c |
| Low medium | 23 to 25c | Medium - - - 23 to 27c |
| Low combing | 18 to 20c | Low Medium - 21 to 23c |
| Coarse | 15 to 16c | Low - - - 15 to 18c |
| | | Coarse - - - 14 to 17c |

WINNIPEG

The United Grain Growers Ltd. Livestock Department report as follows for week ending June 23:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,805; hogs, 2,775; sheep, 365. Last week: Cattle, 3,657; hogs, 3,655; sheep, 545.

The run of cattle this week has been somewhat lighter than last with little improvement in quality and condition. Due to the fact that a few new outlets in the shape of eastern orders and some farmers buying stockers and feeders the trade has been rather more active this week than last. While well-finished butcher stuff is meeting with a good demand and at fair prices, this thin, unfinished stuff is still very hard to move. We wish to repeat our advice that this thin stuff should certainly be held back unless it is absolutely necessary to sell. If so, by shipping co-operatively the producer will receive the greatest amount of money possible. The best butcher steers on the market are bringing from 6 to 7c. per lb., and the medium kind from 5 to 6c., while the common butcher steers are selling for feeders at from 3½ to 4½c. per lb. Best fat heifers are selling from 5½ to 6½c. per lb., with the common ones from 4 to 5c., and stock heifers from 2½ to 3½c. per lb. Best butcher cows are bringing from 4 to 5c. and the common ones from 3 to 4c. Thin

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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JAMES W. HILLHOUSE, Secretary-Treasurer

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stock cows are selling from 2 to 2½c. per lb. Good calves sold a little better this week, the top being 8½c. Common calves are very hard to sell at from 3 to 6c. per lb.

The hog market fluctuates considerably in the last six days and selects are quoted today at 12½c. Packers are cutting very heavily on everything weighing over 300 pounds and these heavies should all be carefully marked at home when shipping co-operatively.

The sheep and lamb market is still unsteady, with top lambs selling from 12 to 14c. and top sheep from 5 to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. The following are present quotations:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Prime butcher steers | 5.00 to 7.00 |
| Good to choice steers | 5.00 to 6.00 |
| Medium to good steers | 4.00 to 5.00 |
| Common steers | 3.00 to 4.00 |
| Choice feeder steers | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Common feeder steers | 2.50 to 3.50 |
| Choice stocker steers | 2.50 to 3.50 |
| Common stocker steers | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| Choice butcher heifers | 5.00 to 6.00 |
| Fair to good heifers | 4.00 to 5.00 |
| Medium heifers | 3.00 to 4.00 |
| Choice stock heifers | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Choice butcher cows | 4.00 to 5.00 |
| Fair to good cows | 3.00 to 4.00 |
| Bred stock cows | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| Canner cows | 1.25 to 2.00 |
| Common calves | 6.00 to 8.00 |
| Common calves | 3.00 to 5.00 |

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers 19c to 21c for straight receipts delivered. Straight candled jobbing 22c to 24c, firsts 28c, extras 30c; retailing seconds 26c, firsts 30c, extras 35c. Six cars fresh seconds are rolling Brandon, Montreal. In the prairie provinces last week there were nine inspections. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts are reported to be falling off rapidly. Quality extremely poor. At the present time local markets are absorbing all arrivals. Dealers are quoting country shippers 17c to 20c loss off, delivered, cases included; jobbing prices ranging from 23c to 25c, retailing 25c to 30c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 18c, these retailing 23c to 25c. Poultry: A few fowl moving at 18c alive.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is reported weak. Receipts are declining rapidly and quality reported very poor. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 24c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. Extras jobbing 30c, firsts 25c, seconds 20c. Poultry: Some live fowl moving at 14c, cocks at 10c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market weak, receipts small, quality averaging fair to poor. Packers are quoting delivered extras 24c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. Majority of arrivals have to be graded as seconds. Poultry: No business reported.

Radiator Compound Experiment

Prof. G. L. Shanks, Manitoba Agricultural College, has recently published the results of an experiment with compounds recommended for cleaning radiators.

The following were the treatments tested, all being recommended by commercial firms or taken from the handbooks on tractor operation.

Treatment No. 1. Take a solution of muriatic acid and water in equal parts. Heat it. Fill the radiator and run for five minutes. Drain and flush radiator. Repeat if necessary.

Treatment No. 2. Put a solution of one part muriatic acid to six parts of water in the radiator cold. Leave for 14 hours.

Treatment No. 3. Dissolve half a pound of lye in five gallons water. Put in radiator and run engine five minutes. Drain and flush; repeat several times if necessary.

Treatment No. 4. Dissolve half a pound washing soda in four gallons water. Use similarly to lye treatment.

The results are briefly as follows:

Treatment No. 1. Completely removed the scale in five minutes.

Treatment No. 2. Removed nearly all the scale in seven minutes, while the time recommended is 14 hours.

Treatment No. 3. Applied three times and flushed each time did not remove any appreciable amount of the scale, although it loosened it somewhat.

Treatment No. 4. Resulted similarly to No. 3, but the scale was slightly looser.

Prof. Shanks says:

"To sum up the results of our experiments so far, we believe that the following practices will give good results:

"1. Use as clean water as possible—rain water preferred.

"2. Use the washing soda solution periodically—at least once a month to keep deposits loosened.

"3. Use one to ten muriatic solution cold for 12 to 14 hours at least once per season or when necessary."

**BOOK ON****DOG DISEASES And How to Feed**

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GO TO THE FAIR

Your Fair means as much to the Farmer as the style Exposition in the big cities means to the Retail Merchant. The Fair is the Farmer's Forum. At the Fair he gets ideas, learns what is being done in every branch of Agriculture. At the Fair he has an opportunity to examine the latest improvements in machinery and farming equipment—and he sees the thoroughbred horses and prize cattle for which our Western provinces are famous.

Manitoba Fair Dates, 1922

| Society | Secretary | Date |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Blueearth | W. L. Johnson | Aug. 2 |
| Birtle | H. O. Wilson | July 18, 19 |
| Boissevain | Ed. Brown | Aug. 2 |
| Brandon | W. I. Smaile | July 24 to 29 |
| Carberry | John Gorrell | July 20, 21 |
| Carman | N. A. Love | June 29 to July 1 |
| Cartwright | R. A. Vesey | July 21 |
| Chaplin | A. Hurshman | July 14 |
| Crystal City | O. D. Garbutt | Aug. 1 |
| Cypress River | J. A. Morecombe | July 13, 14 |
| Dauphin | Chas. Murray | July 6, 7, 8 |
| Deloraine | W. Perry | July 20 |
| Dugald | E. W. Brett | July 14 |
| Elie | | Oct. 5 |
| Elgin | C. A. Bailey | July 14 |
| Elkhorn | H. J. Jones | July 18 |
| Emerson | R. T. Davis | July 7 |
| Fork River | D. E. Wilson | Aug. 9 |
| Gilbert Plains | J. W. Robertson | Aug. 1 |
| Glenboro | W. W. Douglas | July 1 |
| Glenella | Chas. Draper | Aug. 2 |
| Gladstone | D. A. MacLean | July 20 |
| Hamiota | P. C. W. Raymer | July 21 |
| Hardin | W. H. English | July 19 |
| Hartney | D. W. Storey | July 19 |
| Headingley | John Taylor | Aug. 18 |
| Holland | A. K. Berry | July 20 |
| Isabella | A. C. Heise | Aug. 4 |
| Kelwood | Angus Wood | Oct. 3 |
| Kildonan | S. A. Henderson | Sept. 1, 2 |
| Killarney | E. Hayter | July 14 |
| Kinosota | H. H. Serase | Sept. 14 |
| Langruth | G. W. Langdon | Oct. 6 |
| Macgregor | W. B. Gilroy | July 25 |
| Manitou | W. J. Lowe | July 21 |
| McAuley | A. McLeod | July 19 |
| McCreary | J. R. McCreary | Aug. 4 |
| Melita | T. H. McLeod | July 5 |
| Miami | John Spack | July 20 |
| Minnetonka | Chas. Hunsley | July 19 |
| Morden | E. R. Hall | July 7 |
| Morris | A. E. Code | July 5 |
| Neepawa | Geo. Harper | July 3, 4, 5 |
| Oak Lake | R. C. Smith | July 11 |
| Oak River | J. R. Highet | Aug. 3 |
| Pilot Mound | Harold McKay | July 19 |
| Plumas | E. Meiersh | Oct. 4 |
| Portage la Prairie | J. R. Bell | July 11, 12, 13 |
| Rapid City | C. G. Murray | July 21 |
| Reston | H. C. Evans | July 18 |
| Rivers | J. T. Bowman | July 14 |
| Roblin | H. H. Simpson | Aug. 2 |
| Roland | J. T. Sayer | June 27 |
| Rossburn | O. B. Cossett | Aug. 4 |
| Russell | J. S. Warrington | July 20, 21 |
| Stanford | N. H. Grills | July 13 |
| Shellmouth | Fred Hilbert | Aug. 1 |
| Shoal Lake | Frank Dobbs | July 18 |
| Souris | Robt. Scott | June 30, July 1 |
| Stonewall | D. McIntyre | Sept. 29, 30 |
| Steep Rock | W. J. Cooper | July 1 |
| St. Jean | D. Marell | July 5 |
| St. Pierre | A. Joubert | July 11 |
| Strathclair | F. Williamson | Aug. 1 |
| St. Andrews | F. H. Newcombe | Aug. 4 |
| St. Rose | G. Sabran | Aug. 3 |
| St. Vital | C. H. Price | Aug. 22, 23, 24 |
| Swan Lake | G. O. Couch | July 19 |
| Swan River | R. G. Taylor | Aug. 9 |
| St. Agathe | S. Beaudoin | July 4 |
| Treherne | R. P. Morrison | July 18 |
| Virdeu | C. D. Dayton | July 12, 13 |
| Weston | A. J. Richards | Aug. 24 to 26 |
| Warren | N. Scott | July 4 |
| Waskada | C. W. Stevenson | July 21 |
| Wawanesa | C. H. Rogers | July 12 |
| Woodlands | A. J. Proctor | Sept. 29 |

Saskatchewan Fair Dates

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Semana, July 6, 7 | Craik, July 20, 21 |
| Vicoourt, July 29 | Brookview, July 25 |
| Tantallon, July 19 | Grenfell, July 26 |
| Atwater, July 14 | Indian Head, July 27 |
| Salcoats, July 21 | Qu'Appelle, July 28, 29 |
| Nokomis, July 25 | Carlyle, Aug. 1 |
| Langdon, July 26 | Griffin, Aug. 2 |
| Govan, July 27, 28 | Wapella, Aug. 8 |
| Kelliber, July 29 | Elstow, July 25 |
| Canora, Aug. 1, 2 | Imperial, July 25, 26 |
| Togo, Aug. 4 | Wynyard, July 28 |
| Kamsack, Aug. 2, 3 | Asquith, Aug. 1 |
| Invermay, Aug. 8 | Eatonla, Aug. 1 |
| Wadena, Aug. 9 | Brock, Aug. 2 |
| Quill Lake, Aug. 10 | Zealandia, Aug. 3 |
| Watson, Aug. 11 | Lucky Lake, Aug. 4 |
| Lac Vert, Aug. 12 | Plenty, Aug. 4 |
| Laupman, July 19 | Hughton, Aug. 3 |
| Yellowgrass, July 20, 21 | Lloydminster, July 24 to 26 |
| Rouleau, July 25, 26 | North Battleford, July 27 to 29 |
| Cresman, July 26 | Prince Albert, July 31 to Aug. 2 |
| Milestone, July 27, 28 | Melfort, Aug. 3 to 5 |
| Ormaton, July 29 | Yorkton, Aug. 8 to 11 |
| Macrorie, Aug. 1 | Rosetown, July 12, 13 |
| Gull Lake, Aug. 3 | Kindersley, July 13 to 15 |
| Shaunavon, Aug. 3, 4 | Macklin, July 25 |
| Eastend, Aug. 5 | Perdue, July 26 |
| Kennedy, Aug. 10 | Nasby, July 27 |
| Windthorst, Aug. 12 | Alaska, July 27, 28 |
| Estevan, July 3 to 5 | Luseland, Aug. 1, 2 |
| Assiniboia, July 20, 21 | Unity, Aug. 3, 4 |
| Alameda, July 18 | Wilkie, Aug. 10, 11 |
| Carleton Place, July 19 | Elfron, July 13, 14 |
| Oxbow, July 19 | Lipton, July 18 |
| Canduff, July 20 | Strasbourg, July 20 |
| Chaplin, July 25 | Cupar, July 21 |
| Mortlach, July 26 | Dubuc, July 25 |
| Stoughton, July 28 | Meville, July 26, 27 |
| Elbow, Aug. 1 | Hosier, Aug. 2 |
| Bladworth, Aug. 2 | Bounty, Aug. 29 |
| Hawarden, Aug. 3 | Kerobert, Aug. 1 |
| Hanley, Aug. 4 | Punneby, Aug. 8, 9 |
| Preeceville, Aug. 9 | Biggar, Aug. 10 |
| Punnichy, Aug. 11 | |
| Central Butte, July 19 | |

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Saskatchewan Fair Dates—Continued

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Aneroid, July 18, 19 | Lashburn, Aug. 10 | Kinistino, Aug. 16 |
| Colgate, July 20, 21 | Marcelin, Aug. 11 | Wakaw, Aug. 12 |
| Cadillac, July 19 | Tisdale, Aug. 14 | Duck Lake, Sept. 1 |
| Woodrow, July 27 | Arcoia, July 20, 21 | Round Hill, Sept. 1 |
| Gravelbourg, July 28 | Midale, July 27, 28 | Papot, Sept. 19, 20 |
| Summercoke, July 19 | Ceylon, July 29 | Maple Creek, Sept. 21, 22 |
| Cabri, Aug. 1 | Redvers, Aug. 1 | Saskatoon, July 17 to 22 |
| Lemsford, Aug. 2 | Parkman, Aug. 2 | Regina, July 31 to Aug. 5 |
| Camri, Aug. 1 | Maryfield, Aug. 3 | Churchbridge, July 18 |
| Foam Lake, July 21 | Whitewood, Aug. 9 | Davidson, July 25 |
| Shellbrook, July 26 | Fairmeade, Aug. 11 | Southey, July 25 |
| Birch Hills, July 25 | Moosomin, Aug. 10 | Swift Current, July 26, 27 |
| Vonda, Aug. 1 | Mossbank, July 25 | Balcarres, July 28 |
| Richard, Aug. 2 | Ogema, July 25, 26 | Eston, Aug. 2 |
| Meeting Lake, Aug. 3, 4 | Bengough, July 21 | Turtleford, Aug. 8 |
| Radisson, Aug. 4 | Readlyn, July 28 | Silverstream, Aug. 11 |
| Cut Knife, Aug. 8 | Watrous, Aug. 4 | Dates to be Set |
| Paynton, Aug. 9 | Humboldt, Aug. 8, 9 | Mair, Francis, Rosthern |
| | | |
| Estevan, July 3, 4, 5 | Melfort, Aug. 3, 4, 5 | |
| Red Deer, July 17, 18, 19 | Yorkton, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 | |
| Lloydminster, July 24, 25, 26 | Weyburn, Aug. 8, 9, 10 | |
| North Battleford, July 27, 28, 29 | Vancouver, Aug. 19 to 26 | |
| Prince Albert, July 31, Aug. 1, 2 | New Westminster, Sept. 11, to 16 | |

Exhibitions

Saskatoon, July 17 to 22
Brandon, July 24 to 29
Regina, July 31 to Aug. 5

Alberta Fair Dates, 1922

| Society | Secretary | Date |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Alix | S. A. Andrews | Aug. 14, 15 |
| Bashaw | A. J. Frank | Aug. 9, 10 |
| Berry Creek (Pandora) | L. E. Helmer | Sept. 1 |
| Big Valley | W. W. Bridge | Aug. 11, 12 |
| Bowden | Mrs. W. A. Hills | Aug. 16 |
| Bow Valley (Bassano) | E. A. Beck | Sept. 12, 13 |
| Busby | S. E. Hayward | Sept. 12, 13 |
| Bye-Moor (Hartshorn) | Leonard Browne | Aug. 10 |
| Bear Lake | H. L. Dundas | Aug. 18, 19 |
| Brooks | D. H. Bark | Sept. 14, 15 |
| Benalto | P. T. McKee | July 25, 26 |
| Camangay | C. H. Messinger | Aug. 16, 17 |
| Castor | A. H. Scheffler | Aug. 11, 12 |
| Chauvin | P. H. Perry | Aug. 3 |
| Chinook | W. A. Cruickshank | July 27, 28 |
| Clareholm | G. B. Walker | July 20, 21 |
| Cochrane | F. W. Maggs | Sept. 19, 20 |
| Collinton | J. A. D. Robertson | Sept. 7 |
| Consort | C. A. Fawcett | Aug. 16, 17 |
| Coronation | T. N. Cuthbert | Aug. 10, 11 |
| Crossfield | F. I. Batcheller | June 27, 28 |
| Cardston | W. H. Duce | Aug. 11, 12 |
| Daysland | N. A. Houghton | Aug. 11, 12 |
| Deseret (Magrath) | M. E. Ririe | Aug. 8, 9 |
| Didsbury | G. A. Wrighlesworth | Aug. 17, 18 |
| Donalda | T. J. Preston | Aug. 11, 12 |
| Durlingville and Bonnyville (Bonnyville) | J. L. Dayon | Sept. 20 |
| Eastern Alberta (Provost) | S. F. Burgess | Aug. 4 |
| Edgerton | J. Smalley | Aug. 1 |
| Edson | R. E. Therber | Sept. 8 |
| Fort Saskatchewan | H. W. Dodge | Aug. 7, 8 |
| Gleichen | F. L. Mallory | Sept. 21 |
| Goose Creek (Lougheed) | F. B. Mundy | Aug. 2 |
| Grande Prairie | W. H. Watts | Aug. 11, 12 |
| Granum | P. S. Clark | Aug. 1, 2 |
| Griffin Creek | O. B. Winterstein | Aug. 21, 22 |
| Greencourt | N. E. Bresse | Aug. 22 |
| Hanna | S. G. Watt | Aug. 8 |
| Hays (Lousana) | R. G. P. Cochran | Sept. 5, 6 |
| Highland (Delta) | Leslie Stephens | Aug. 15 |
| High River | J. A. Massey | Aug. 11, 12 |
| Holden | A. T. Stewart | Aug. 18 |
| Innisfail | W. G. McArthur | July 27, 28 |
| Innisfree | J. W. Reid | July 31, Aug. 1 |
| Irma | J. W. Milburn | Aug. 16, 17 |
| Kitscoty | T. H. Currie | Aug. 18 |
| Lacombe | Jno. McKenty | July 31, Aug. 1, 2 |
| Lake Saskatchewan | H. R. Cooper | Aug. 8, 9 |
| Lamont | G. R. Stewart | Aug. 4 |
| Langdon | Walter Alcock | Aug. 11 |
| Leduc | A. R. Ennis | Aug. 15, 16 |
| Lloydminster | H. Huxley | July 24, 25, 26 |
| Lomond | W. H. Smith | Aug. 2 |
| Macleod | R. J. E. Gardiner | Aug. 3, 4 |
| Mid-Pembina (Dunstable) | A. D. Gilmer | Sept. 5 |
| Minerton | A. Hutchinson | Sept. 27 |
| Medicine Hat | C. A. Richardson | July 27, 28, 29 |
| Mossie | T. Richmond | Aug. 30 |
| Munson | R. C. Jackson | Aug. 9 |
| Nakamun and Sion | J. B. Nixon | Sept. 7 |
| Nanton | Wm. Robertson | Aug. 9, 10 |
| Okotoks | E. A. Hayes | Aug. 15, 16 |
| Olds | R. B. Campbell | July 25, 26 |
| Onoway | A. A. Brown | Aug. 23 |
| Oyen | F. C. Bliss | July 25, 26 |
| Paddle River (Harrhead) | Mrs. Pattie E. Sebern | Aug. 31 |
| Peace River | H. E. Dunning | Aug. 16, 17 |
| Plamondon | Wm. Plamondon | Sept. 5 |
| Ponoka | L. I. Stuart | Aug. 22, 23 |
| Priddis and Millarville (Priddis) | E. E. Woodford | July 26 |
| Pincher Creek | H. Bossenberry | Aug. 15, 16 |
| Raymond | S. F. Kimball | Aug. 4, 5 |
| Red Deer | J. E. Welton | July 17, 18, 19 |
| Retlaw | W. A. Hempel | Aug. 4, 5 |
| Richdale | A. T. Penwarden | Aug. 1 |
| Rochester | R. Gokulot | Sept. 28 |
| Rocky Mtn. House | Wm. Ellenburgh | Sept. 11, 12 |
| Rimby | W. Geo. Manson | Aug. 24 |
| Sangudo | R. Mielthausen | Aug. 25 |
| Sedgewick | E. S. Clemens | Aug. 9, 10 |
| Sibbald | C. O. Dudley | Aug. 2 |
| Spirit River | David Esplen | Aug. 15 |
| Starland (Rowley) | A. C. Smith | Sept. 14 |
| Stavelly | E. C. Webster | Aug. 8 |
| Stettler | G. T. Day | Aug. 3, 4, 5 |
| Stony Plain | Wm. Robertson | Aug. 10, 11 |
| St. Paul | J. E. Roy | Sept. 19 |
| Strome-Killam (Killam) | R. J. McGowan | Aug. 7, 8 |
| Swallow | Wm. Waldron | Aug. 2, 3 |
| Taber | W. C. Lane | July 25, 28 |
| Three Hills | C. P. McDonough | Aug. 4 |
| Tofield | Mrs. Peter Lee | Aug. 19 |
| Trochu | R. H. Slippy | Aug. 8, 9 |
| Thorhild | U. G. Jarry | Sept. 1 |
| Vegreville | Chas. Fulton | Aug. 2, 3 |
| Vermilion | W. E. Sutton | July 27, 28 |
| Veteran | J. H. Ballantine | Aug. 14, 15 |
| Viking and Birch Lake | Wm. McAtthey | Aug. 15, 16 |
| Vulcan | C. E. Colwell | July 29 |
| Wainwright | Samuel Lewthwaite | Aug. 2 |
| Warspite | Wm. Pickard | Sept. 4 |
| Waterhole | H. M. Bailey | Aug. 24, 25 |
| Westlock | M. G. H. Gardam | Aug. 29 |
| Wetaskiwin | C. D. Smith | Aug. 14, 15, 16 |
| Winnifred | T. P. Parker | July 20, 21 |
| Youngstown | E. E. Maxwell | July 31, Aug. 1 |

Exhibition Associations

| | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Calgary | E. L. Richardson | June 30, July 7 |
| Edmonton | W. J. Stark | July 10, 15 |
| Camrose | J. W. Forde | July 20, 21, 22 |
| Lethbridge | R. W. Gardner | July 31, Aug. 1, 2 |
| Morinville | J. B. Dalphond | Aug. 15, 16 |

Save this list of Western Fairs and arrange your work so you can attend some of them

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 495 St. Paul St., MONTREAL, Canada